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DU HAUT COMMISSAIRE

Quarante-cinquième session

ACTIVITES DU HCR FINANCEES PAR LES FONDS CONSTITUES AU MOYEN DE CONTRIBUTIONS VOLONTAIRES: RAPPORT POUR 1993-1994 ET PROJET DE BUDGETS-PROGRAMMES POUR 1995

PARTIE I. AFRIQUE

Section 6 - Côte d'Ivoire

(document soumis par le Haut Commissaire)

GE.94-03093

I.6 COTE D'IVOIRE

Aperçu de la situation

Caractéristiques de la population réfugiée

1. L'afflux des premiers réfugiés libériens en Côte d'Ivoire, dont le début remonte au mois de janvier 1990, se poursuit sans interruption. Au 31 décembre 1993, un total de 251 517 réfugiés, dont 250 861 Libériens et 736 d'autres nationalités, résidaient en Côte d'Ivoire. Ils sont installés dans une zone d'accueil située à l'ouest du pays sur trois départements: Danané, Tabou et Guiglo. Comparé au chiffre de 173 719 réfugiés de l'année précédente, cela représente une augmentation de 77 798 réfugiés.

Nationalité	Nombre 1/1/93	Nombre 31/12/93	Pourcentage Hom/Fem./Enf.	Lieu	Type d'assis-tance
Libériens	173 719	260 670	10/30/60	Danane Tabou	LS RP RE
non Libériens	738	736	60/25/15	Abidjan	CM
Total	174 457	261 406			

2. Les réfugiés libériens, dont la plupart sont d'origine rurale, sont constitués de 60 pour cent d'enfants mineurs de 0 à 18 ans, de 30 pour cent de femmes et 10 pour cent d'hommes adultes. Ils appartiennent aux groupes ethniques Gio, Mano et Krahn des contrées de Nimba, Margibi, Lifa, Bong, Grand cape Mount et Grand Bassa. Les autres, en petit nombre proviennent de Monrovia.

3. Outre les réfugiés libériens, la Côte d'Ivoire accueille 736 réfugiés urbains d'origine diverses (Tchadiens, Soudanais, Iraniens, et Vietnamiens) résidant à Abidjan.

Principaux faits nouveaux

4. Au 31 mars 1994, le nombre de réfugiés est passé de 250 863 à 260 670 soit une augmentation de 9 807 en l'espace de trois mois. En dépit des accords de Paix signés à Cotonou en juillet 1993, de nouvelles factions ont émergé notamment dans le Lofa et dans le Grand Gede. Les combats se sont poursuivis en 1993 et au début de 1994, provoquant des afflux de nouveaux arrivants portant le total des réfugiés libériens à 260 670 au 31 mars 1994, soit 86 951 de plus par rapport au nombre de réfugiés libériens au 31 décembre 1992.

5. Durant la période couverte par le rapport, une mission de la section technique du HCR a effectué une évaluation de la mise en oeuvre du programme agricole et des activités génératrices de revenus, ainsi que du suivi des recommandations de l'année précédente.

6. Au mois de février 1993, une mission conjointe du Programme alimentaire mondial (PAM)/HCR, élargie à l'USAID, principal donateur, et à la Fédération

Internationale de la Croix-Rouge et du Croissant-Rouge, s'est rendue dans la zone d'accueil des réfugiés, où elle a pu évaluer les progrès réalisés par les réfugiés dans la production agricole alimentaire.

7. La Commission de XV de l'Organisation de l'unité africaine (OUA) sur les réfugiés africains a dépêché également une mission dans la zone d'accueil des réfugiés au courant du premier trimestre 1994.

8. La dévaluation de 50 pour cent du franc CFA au début du mois de janvier 1994 s'est accompagnée d'une augmentation généralisée des prix variant entre 30 et 70 pour cent selon les articles. Cette situation a conduit la Délégation du HCR en Côte d'Ivoire à réviser les budgets des programmes du HCR en monnaie locale.

Objectifs et priorités du programme

9. Pour les réfugiés libériens, l'assistance sera axée sur la poursuite de l'auto-suffisance. Cet objectif n'a été réellement visé à qu'à partir de 1993. Les progrès réalisés dans ce domaine ne permettent pas de définir un pourcentage réel des réfugiés ayant atteint l'auto-suffisance. En effet, l'agriculture et les micro-projets sont les principales activités génératrices de revenus. Pour la première, même s'il y a eu un nombre important de bénéficiaires depuis 1991, il est difficile de cerner un groupe précis devenu auto-suffisant à cause de la pénurie chronique de terres disponibles, alors que la seconde a fait l'objet d'évaluation et de réorientation après la mission de la section technique du HCR d'octobre 1992. Relancée dans la seconde moitié de 1993, il faudra attendre la fin du premier trimestre 1994 pour en juger les effets. Avec l'introduction de l'aménagement de bas fonds pour la culture du riz, de meilleures perspectives se dessinent pour les agriculteurs au plan de la pérennité de leur action.

10. Dans le même cadre de travail, la délégation, en étroite collaboration avec le Gouvernement ivoirien, va s'efforcer en 1994 de renforcer la procédure "prima facie" pour la reconnaissance du statut de réfugié, décider de l'attribution de pièces d'identité aux réfugiés, tout en continuant la préparation des rapatriements individuels isolés. Des efforts seront faits pour renforcer le contrôle du recensement afin d'établir une base de données utile et fiable. En 1995, il faudra consolider les acquis et poursuivre les efforts pour l'obtention de ce qui ne l'aura pas été en 1994, tout en espérant que des conditions propices à un rapatriement de masse se seront créées dans le pays d'origine.

11. Les réfugiés non libériens: ce sont tous des réfugiés urbains qui continueront en 1994 à recevoir une assistance d'appoint pour le logement, les soins de santé, le transport et les autres besoins domestiques ainsi qu'une assistance à l'installation sur place par le biais de la formation professionnelle pour deux personnes. Les efforts se poursuivront en vue d'obtenir la reconnaissance des demandeurs d'asile, ressortissants des pays de la Communauté Economique des Etats d'Afrique de l'Ouest (CEDEAO). Cependant, la sensibilisation entamée en 1993, va se poursuivre en 1994 à l'intention des réfugiés de longue date et originaires de pays où leur rapatriement pourrait se faire dans de bonnes conditions de sécurité et de dignité. Parallèlement, la Délégation du HCR en Côte d'Ivoire, en concertation avec des organismes locaux de formation, assurera la formation de certains réfugiés urbains à divers

métiers (chauffeurs, tailleurs, coiffeurs, etc) afin de faciliter leur intégration.

12. En 1995, l'assistance sera maintenue ainsi que la promotion du rapatriement volontaire en vue duquel les conditions devraient être réunies.

13. Femmes et enfants réfugiés: Dans le cadre du projet d'installation sur place, l'attention spéciale déjà portée aux femmes et aux enfants dans les projets antérieurs sera renforcée en 1994 dans les domaines de l'agriculture, des micro-projets et du développement communautaire où la participation des femmes est déjà appréciable, soit environ 20 pour cent. L'identification des mineurs non accompagnés débutée en 1993 sera poursuivie en 1994-1995, afin d'assurer leur protection contre toute forme de harcèlement ou de situation d'isolement d'un milieu familial.

Modalités de mise en oeuvre/apports connexes

14. Ainsi, 13 370 tonnes d'aliments des Etats-Unis vont être mobilisés par le biais du PAM. Cette quantité sera revue à la baisse en 1995 en fonction non seulement du niveau d'auto-suffisance atteint par les réfugiés mais aussi de l'évolution du projet de leur rapatriement de masse.

15. La Fédération internationale des Sociétés de la Croix-Rouge et du Croissant-Rouge prendra en charge les frais d'entreposage, de manutention et d'entretien des magasins principaux dans la zone d'accueil tout en soutenant techniquement et matériellement la Croix-Rouge locale pour les distributions mensuelles de vivres ou de biens non consomptibles.

16. Le secteur de santé rurale du gouvernement prendra en charge le Programme élargi de vaccination (PEV), à travers l'appel lancé en 1990.

17. L'Agence adventiste d'aide et développement (ADRA) allouera 20 000 dollars E.U. dans le programme d'éducation primaire et secondaire qu'elle met en oeuvre pour le compte du HCR.

18. Sur la base des arrangements entre le HCR et le PAM et conformément aux recommandations de la mission conjointe, le PAM fournira en 1994 les vivres de base, complémentaires et ou supplémentaires, qui couvriront les besoins en calories et protéines de 245 000 réfugiés jusqu'à la fin du mois d'octobre 1994.

Programmes généraux

a) Variations par rapport aux activités planifiées pour 1993

19. La population globale des réfugiés libériens assistés dans la zone d'accueil en 1993 a augmenté de plus de 80 à 85 pour cent par rapport au chiffre de 120 000 personnes qui a servi de base en avril 1992 à la projection budgétaire de 1993 à cause de la longue accalmie qui s'était installée dans le pays d'origine, faisant espérer la possibilité d'un rapatriement à grande échelle. Alors que l'on notait une diminution du nombre de réfugiés liée à des retours spontanés, un afflux soudain de réfugiés a eu lieu d'octobre 1992 à avril 1993 à cause des hostilités qui avaient repris dans le pays d'orgine entre la principale faction rebelle et sa rivale.

20. Ainsi, plus de 100 000 nouveaux réfugiés se sont installés dans la zone d'accueil durant la période mentionnée précédemment. Le budget, initialement conçu pour 120 000 personnes, a fait l'objet d'une révision avec l'addition des deux sous-projets: l'eau, l'assainissement et le drainage. Les allocations dans plusieurs secteurs ont été budgétisées pour 6 mois jusqu'à la révision d'avril 1993, ce qui a permis de réajuster le budget aux besoins de 220 000 bénéficiaires. Le projet HCR couvrait alors le transport/la logistique, les besoins domestiques, l'eau, l'assainissement, la santé, les abris et autres infrastructures, l'éducation, l'agriculture, les services communautaires, les activités génératrices de revenus, l'assistance juridique et de protection et l'appui administratif aux opérations.

21. A la demande du HCR, le gouvernement a accepté l'introduction du cycle secondaire dans le programme d'éducation dès la rentrée 1993-1994. Le réaménagement budgétaire intervenu à la suite de l'ouverture des écoles secondaires a permis de faire face aux contraintes afférentes à ce nouveau cycle en renonçant à certaines acquisitions qui n'étaient plus jugées prioritaires à ce stade de la mise en oeuvre du projet.

22. Toutes ces activités étaient prévues dans le programme 1994, mais celle de l'assainissement en a été temporairement écartée à cause de la forte réduction du budget. La récente dévaluation du franc CFA accompagnée d'augmentations des prix a rendu nécessaire la révision à la hausse du budget du programme afin de pouvoir prodiguer une assistance adéquate. La magnitude et l'importance du programme de 1995 dépendront aussi bien des résultats acquis dans les activités d'auto-suffisance que de l'évolution positive ou négative du rapatriement.

23. Pour encourager la production agricole, le PAM a fourni 20 tonnes d'engrais et 100 machines à coudre aux femmes réfugiées pour les activités génératrices de revenus et la promotion du développement communautaire soutenu par ailleurs par le Fonds des Nations Unies pour l'Enfance (UNICEF) et le HCR. Cette contribution du PAM a été rendue possible grâce à la vente d'un don belge de farine de blé en 1992 qui ne répondait pas aux besoins et aux traditions alimentaires des réfugiés libériens.

b) <u>Planification de la mise en oeuvre pour 1994</u>

24. L'assistance, telle que dispensée en 1993, va continuer dans tous les secteurs déjà mentionnés excepté celui de l'assainissement temporairement suspendu, en raison de difficultés de mise en oeuvre.

25. Cependant, l'accent sera mis davantage sur l'agriculture et les micro-projets qui sont générateurs de revenus. Dans la mise en oeuvre de ces deux secteurs en 1994, la priorité sera accordée à la participation active et accrue des femmes, grâce à des campagnes de sensibilisation visant à lever les blocages. Cette implication notable des femmes dans toutes les activités destinées à la communauté des réfugiés continuera à être attentivement suivie et soutenue.

26. Le budget initial de 1994 n'avait prévu aucune allocation pour la formation professionnelle d'environ 10 000 jeunes réfugiés de 14 à 24 ans qui sont désoeuvrés dans la zone d'accueil. Mais une contribution récente du Ministère de la coopération allemande (BMZ) permettra d'organiser la formation

professionnelle au bénéfice de 50 jeunes réfugiés libériens dès la rentrée scolaire 1994/95.

27. En outre, un accent particulier sera mis sur la formation des femmes chefs de famille ainsi que celles qui sont bénéficiaires des activités agricoles et de micro-projets afin d'augmenter leur capacité à s'occuper de leur famille pour les premières et celle de participer à la reconstruction de leur pays d'origine pour les secondes.

28. Le PAM pourvoira à tous les besoins alimentaires des réfugiés jusqu'à la fin de l'année 1994. Toutefois, il faut signaler que l'assistance alimentaire sera supprimée, dès le mois de novembre 1994, à 103 000, réfugiés relativement auto-suffisants.

29. Une enquête portant sur le budget et la consommation des ménages réfugiés sera entreprise en 1994. Les résultats qui en ressortiront serviront d'éléments d'appréciation des conditions de vie des réfugiés. Elle sera complétée par deux enquêtes nutritionnelles prévues également au courant de l'année 1994.

30. Durant l'année 1994, le projet de soins et entretien du HCR se poursuivra en faveur des réfugiés urbains de diverses nationalités.

31. En attendant que les circonstances permettent d'organiser ultérieurement un rapatriement de masse, une allocation de 160 000 dollars E.U. a été débloquée en 1994 sur l'Allocation globale pour le rapatriement volontaire pour la mise en oeuvre d'un petit projet de rapatriement des cas individuels.

32. L'examen des cas de réinstallation va continuer durant toute l'année 1994.

c) **Proposition de programme pour 1995**

Soins et entretien

33. L'assistance sera encore octroyée à environ 40 réfugiés vivant en milieu urbain en couvrant leurs besoins en transport local, domestiques, santé, abris, nutrition et éducation au niveau primaire. Les bénéficiaires sont les réfugiés nouvellement reconnus et quelques cas de femmes seules, chefs de famille. Pendant l'année 1995, cette assistance sera toujours poursuivie en mettant l'accent sur l'assistance à l'orientation sociale et la formation professionnelle qui permettront, à la fois aux hommes et aux femmes, de bénéficier de formation et de connaissances pratiques afin de s'intégrer dans la vie économique difficile du pays d'accueil. A la lumière des résultats des années précédentes et de la tendance actuelle dans le domaine du rapatriement, le nombre des réfugiés bénéficiaires en milieu urbain pourrait diminuer d'ici à 1995.

Installation sur place

34. L'on estime que vers la fin de 1995, 40 à 55 pour cent des réfugiés seront devenus partiellement auto-suffisants et que la plupart des secteurs d'auto-suffisance seront gérés par eux-mêmes à travers des coopératives, dont certaines sont déjà constituées à Guiglo.

35. Dans les autres secteurs d'assistance et notamment celui de la santé, les réfugiés devenus auto-suffisants pourraient être amenés à participer à la couverture des coûts de santé primaires.

36. La priorité du programme de 1995 sera d'accélérer l'installation des réfugiés libériens dans la zone d'accueil. Il faudra pour cela trouver le moyen d'assurer la pérennité de la jouissance des terres que les paysans cultivent. Les négociations sur cette question vont certainement prendre du temps avant de parvenir à un accord satisfaisant pour tous.

37. Le Ministère de l'Intérieur a déjà fait savoir à la délégation du HCR en Côte d'Ivoire qu'une décision sera bientôt prise à cet égard en tenant compte des remarques et suggestions de la dernière mission du SATP de décembre 1993.

38. Une assistance à l'enseignement primaire et secondaire en 1995 est proposée pour environ 45 000 à 50 000 bénéficiaires. Comme les revenus des parents se seront accrus, il leur sera probablement demandé de prendre en charge certaines dépenses afférentes à l'éducation de leurs enfants. Le programme libérien complété par des cours de français se poursuivra.

39. Une évaluation médicale sera entreprise avec le concours du Ministère de la Santé, de l'Organisation Mondiale de la Santé (OMS) et de Caritas afin de s'assurer que l'état de santé des réfugiés est toujours comparable à celui de la population locale.

40. Pour 1995, la ventilation par secteur d'activité est indiquée dans le tableau ci-dessous:

Secteurs	Allocation initiale 94	Allocation révisée 94	Allocation initiale 95
Transport	553 203	450 000	450 000
Besoins domestiques	219 091	200 000	63 710
Eau	85 225	80 000	42 170
Assainissement	73 131	70 000	33 730
Santé	523 394	523 400	321 280
Abris	0	0	75 000
Services communautaires	413 285	356 200	134 910
Education	1 500 000	1 500 000	1 300 000
Agriculture	1 091 770	900 000	800 000
Activités génératrices de revenus	185 136	100 000	90 000
Assistance juridique	281 886	120 000	64 090
Appui à l'Agence	734 079	650 000	320 410
Personnel de projet	2 328 300	0	0
Coûts afférents à l'exécution du programme	0	1 973 700	1 689 500
Total	7 978 500	6 923 300	5 384 800

Rapatriement volontaire

41. En fonction de l'évolution de la situation au Libéria, le rapatriement volontaire à grande échelle pourrait avoir lieu en 1995. Le projet y relatif soumis en septembre 1993 sera actualisé si nécessaire. Il porte sur un effectif de 100 000 réfugiés à rapatrier.

Réinstallation

42. L'objectif prioritaire dans le domaine de la réinstallation sera de faire en sorte qu'à la fin de 1995, les dossiers en suspens soient traités et que les réfugiés libériens éligibles aient été réinstallés. Une autre priorité sera accordée aux personnes vulnérables, notamment les femmes seules vulnérables, dont les cas seront présentés aux pays d'accueil potentiels.

43. Les efforts seront aussi poursuivis pour réinstaller autant que possible des réfugiés urbains de nationalités diverses. Il est estimé qu'environ 2 000 réfugiés, dont 90 pour cent de libériens et 10 pour cent de nationalités diverses, seront réinstallés en 1994. Compte tenu de l'importance de ce programme, il serait souhaitable de mettre en place un projet spécifique de réinstallation.

Programmes spéciaux

a) **Variations par rapport aux activités planifiées pour 1993**

Compte d'Education

44. Un montant de 3 268 dollars E.U. a été dépensé sur le projet global géré au Siège pour l'année 1993/1994.

Fonds fiduciaires

Pour l'année scolaire 1992/1993

45. Le programme de la Coopération Allemande (DAFI) a assisté 52 étudiants réfugiés de diverses nationalités des pays en développement. Deux étudiants ont terminé leurs études et d'autres dossiers ont été acceptés compte tenu des nombreuses demandes reçues (plus de 300 demandes).

Pour l'année scolaire 1993-1994

46. Pour l'année scolaire 1993/1994, une soumission initiale de 70 bénéficiaires du programme de la Coopération Allemande (DAFI) avait été proposée, mais, pour des raisons budgétaires, le nombre a été réduit à 65 bénéficiaires de diverses nationalités, les Libériens étant en majorité.

b) **Planification de la mise en oeuvre pour 1994**

47. Dans le cadre de l'accroissement de la production vivrière des réfugiés et de la lutte contre la dégradation de l'environnement, un don du Gouvernement japonais en 1993 de 250 000 dollars E.U. a été alloué pour la culture du riz

dans des bas fonds aménagés. Le projet vise à aménager 300 ha de bas fonds pour 400 familles de réfugiés libériens et 200 familles ivoiriennes.

48. Deux véhicules ont été achetés pour faire face aux besoins logistiques de cette importante opération. La mise en oeuvre, initialement prévue pour septembre 1993, a connu un retard en raison de la livraison tardive des intrants agricoles (semences, outils) et véhicules importés. Finalement les travaux d'aménagement n'interviendront qu'à partir de juin 1994.

49. Toujours dans le secteur agricole, une allocation de 242 424 dollars E.U., dont 58 000 dollars E.U. engagés en 1994, don de la coopération allemande (GTZ), a été approuvée pour la culture du riz. Le projet couvre quatre années (1994-1997) et porte sur l'aménagement de 174 ha de bas-fonds, dont 43 ha pour l'année 1994. Environ 180 familles de réfugiés pourront bénéficier de ce projet.

c) **Proposition de programme pour 1995**

Compte d'éducation

50. Si la perspective du projet de rapatriement de masse se matérialisait, le nombre de bénéficiaires pourrait être réduit. Un accent devra être mis sur la formation professionnelle. Tous les Libériens ayant terminé avec succès l'enseignement secondaire devront être encouragés à choisir une voie débouchant sur un métier à l'Institut National Supérieur de l'Enseignement Technique (INSET). Pour l'année 1995/1996, un montant de 46 900 dollars E.U. est proposé pour l'aide à l'éducation accordée à 20 bénéficiaires.

51. En 1995, le personnel sera maintenu à son niveau de 1994 si toutefois le rapatriement ne se matérialise pas. Le budget devrait néanmoins croître pour tenir compte de l'inflation et du renouvellement de certains équipements, sauf dans le cas de rapatriements à grande échelle.

Coûts afférents à l'exécution du programme et à l'appui administratif

a) **Variations par rapport aux activités planifiées pour 1993**

53. Suite à l'afflux ininterrompu des réfugiés, la capacité d'action de la Délégation a été renforcée par l'entrée en fonction de six fonctionnaires internationaux à Abidjan, Danané et Tabou.

b) **Proposition de programme pour 1995**

54. En 1994, pour le bon suivi et la supervision des programmes, le personnel sera renforcé à Abidjan par la nomination d'un Délégué adjoint par voie de reclassement d'un poste existant et le recrutement d'un employé pour les communications radio, téléphone et fax.

55. Le budget administratif tient compte des besoins de la délégation d'Abidjan en personnel et en matériel. L'achat de deux autobus et du matériel demandé en 1994 est inclus dans les propositions budgétaires. On notera tout de

même une légère réduction du budget révisé pour l'année 1994 pour la Côte d'Ivoire par rapport au budget initial de 1994.

c) **Planification de la mise en oeuvre en 1995**

56. Le budget administratif a été réduit pour 1995 en espérant qu'un rapatriement au Libéria sera possible.

DEPENSES DU HCR EN COTE D'IVOIRE

(en milliers de dollars des Etats-Unis)

1993	1994		1995	
MONTANT ENGAGE	ALLOCATION APPROUVEE COMEX 1993	ALLOCATION REVISEE PROPOSEE	SOURCE DES FONDS ET TYPE D'ASSISTANCE	ALLOCATION PROPOSEE/ PROJECTION
PROGRAMMES GENERAUX (1)				
35,9	30,3	30,3	SOINS ET ENTRETIEN	19,3
0,1 a/	–	160,0 c/	RAPAT. LIBREMENT CONSENTI	–
9 230,6 b/	7 978,5	4 949,6	INSTALLATION SUR PLACE	3 695,3
4,3 a/	–	–	REINSTALLATION	–
–	–	1 973,7	EXECUTION DU PROGRAMME Voir Annexes I a et II a	1 689,5
9 270,9	8 008,8	7 113,6	TOTAL PARTIEL DES OPERATIONS	5 404,1
–	–	389,5	APPUI ADMINISTRATIF Voir Annexes I b et II b	130,5
9 270,9	8 008,8	7 503,1	T O T A L (1)	5 534,6
PROGRAMMES SPECIAUX (2)				
3,3	–	–	COMPTE D'EDUCATION 20 bourses universitaires	46,9
548,4	–	58,0	AUTRES FONDS FIDUCIAIRES Divers programmes d'assistance	–
74,0	41,8	67,0	APPUI ADMINISTRATIF Administrateurs auxiliaires	67,0
625,7	41,8	125,0	T O T A L (2)	113,9
9 896,6	8 050,6	7 628,1	TOTAL (1+2)	5 648,5

a/ engagement imputé sur l'allocation globale
b/ dont 14 678 dollars prélevés sur l'allocation globale
c/ engagement imputé sur l'Allocation générale pour le rapatriement librement consenti

UNITED
NATIONS

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Forty-fifth session

UNHCR ACTIVITIES FINANCED BY VOLUNTARY FUNDS: REPORT FOR 1993-1994 AND PROPOSED PROGRAMMES AND BUDGET FOR 1995

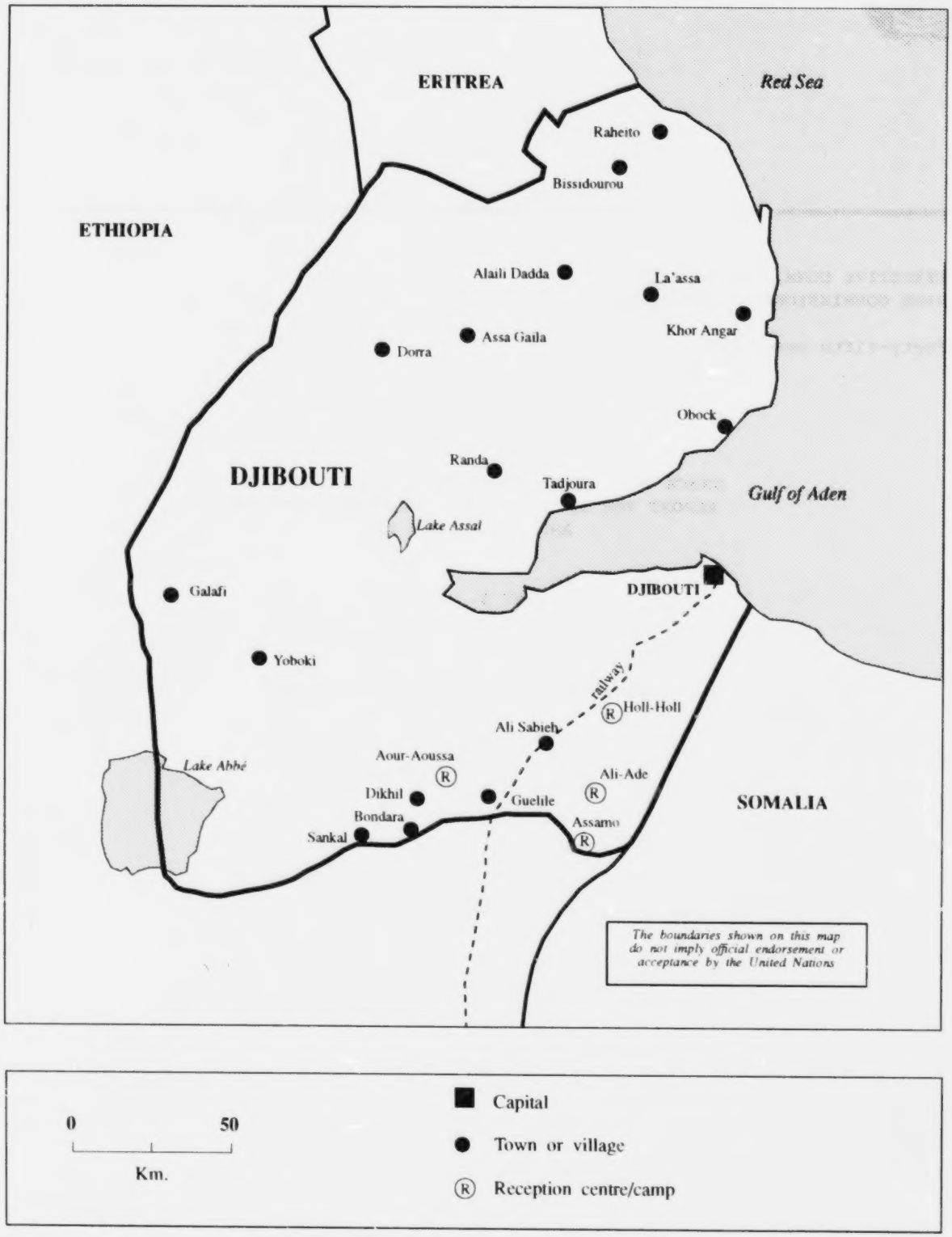
PART I. AFRICA

Section 7 - Djibouti

(submitted by the High Commissioner)

GE.94-02801

DJIBOUTI


ERITREA
Red Sea
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ETHIOPIA
Alaili Dadda
La'assa
Khor Angar
Assa Gaila
Dorra
Obock
DJIBOUTI
Randa
Tadjoura
Gulf of Aden
Lake Assal
Galafi
DJIBOUTI
Yoboki
railway
Holl-Holl
Ali Sabieh
Aour-Aoussa
Lake Abbé
Ali-Ade
Dikhil
Guelile
SOMALIA
Bondara
Assamo
Sankal
The boundaries shown on this map do not imply official endorsement or acceptance by the United Nations
0
50
Km.
Capital
Town or village
Reception centre/camp

I.7 DJIBOUTI

Country Overview

Characteristics of the refugee population

1. At 31 December 1993, a total of 34,100 refugees were assisted by UNHCR in Djibouti, of whom 32,200 (17,400 Somalis and 14,800 Ethiopians) were accommodated in the four refugee camps of Holl-Holl, Ali Addé, Aour Aoussa and Assamo, whereas some 1,900 were urban refugees living in the capital city. In addition, following a request from the Government, UNHCR agreed in February 1993 to transfer 30,000 unassisted refugees/displaced persons from Djibouti-ville to the camps, where care and maintenance would be provided to them pending the possibility of voluntary repatriation to Ethiopia and Somalia. In this regard, 5,000 persons were transferred during 1993 and have been included in the total camp population statistics cited above. The gender breakdown of the assisted refugee population at the end of December 1993 was as follows:

Country of Origin	Male	Female	Total
Somalia	8,400	9,300	17,700
Ethiopia	7,700	8,700	16,400
Total	**16,100**	**18,000**	**34,100**

2. The majority of Somali refugees in Djibouti originate from Awdal province, North-West Somalia, and fled their country as a result of internal conflicts and civil war in 1991. Most Ethiopian refugees also entered Djibouti in 1991, following the change of Government and subsequent civil strife in various regions of their country. They originated mainly from the Hararghe region in eastern Ethiopia. The majority of the refugees in Djibouti are of nomadic background, with an average family size of four persons. Women and children under 18 years of age represent about 80 per cent of the assisted refugee population.

Major developments (1993 and first quarter 1994)

3. Following on agreement reached in February 1993 between UNHCR and the Government, to transfer a total of 30,000 unassisted refugees/displaced persons from Djibouti-ville to the camps in phases, a first group of 5,000 persons was transferred in April/May 1993. An outbreak of cholera caused the operation to be suspended between July and December 1993. In January 1994, an additional group of 2,500 persons was transferred to the camp of Holl-Holl, which brought the total number of transferees to 7,500 and that of camp residents to nearly 35,000 by the first quarter of 1994. The programme was again suspended in late January at UNHCR's request, in order to modify procedures for the transfer operation. Meanwhile, UNHCR and the Government have established new criteria for the

continuation of the transfer operation, and a third group of 5,000 persons is to be transferred in due course. The completion of the transfer exercise for the remaining 17,500 persons will depend on the pace of implementation of the repatriation programmes to Somalia and Ethiopia, which were initiated by UNHCR in the last quarter of 1993, but which have shown little progress to-date.

4. An improvement in the security situation in Ethiopia was accompanied by several information campaigns for the refugees and has enabled UNHCR actively to pursue the repatriation programme to Ethiopia. By October 1993, UNHCR had registered 9,885 potential returnees amongst the Ethiopian refugee population. In October/November 1993, a screening mission by the Ethiopian authorities spent six weeks in Djibouti in order to verify the identity of the prospective repatriants. At the request of the Government of Ethiopia, the precise villages of origin of future returnees as well as their tribal and clan affiliations have been determined. Funds have been made available by UNHCR for the repatriation operations and the rehabilitation of the main facilities in areas of origin/return. For the time being however, the repatriation movement to Ethiopia has been put on hold pending a formal authorization by the Ethiopian authorities to commence the operation.

5. In view of the relative stability achieved in North-West Somalia following the 1993 Boroma Conference, a repatriation programme to this region for Somali refugees in Djibouti has been set up by UNHCR. In collaboration with the Government of Djibouti and the Hargeisa Administration, a tripartite committee had been established to ensure the programme's smooth implementation. As part of the confidence building process, visits have been undertaken to the villages of origin of the refugees in Awdal province in order to assess rehabilitation and reintegration requirements. Information meetings with refugee representatives have been organized. Elders and other representatives from the areas of origin of refugees in Awdal province have been brought to Djibouti to visit the camps and meet with the refugees.

6. As a result, 15,418 refugees have registered in the four camps for voluntary repatriation to North-West Somalia. Despite these preparations, the repatriation movement is still on hold due to a combination of factors which include complex political reconciliation issues, security considerations (demobilization, disarmament, mine clearance), the slow pace of the rehabilitation/reconstruction programme and some logistical difficulties.

Programme objectives and priorities

7. Voluntary repatriation is considered to be the only feasible long-term solution for the majority of refugees in Djibouti, and one of the fundamental objectives of UNHCR in the country programme for 1994 and 1995 is to facilitate the repatriation of the great majority. In view of the constraints and slow pace of repatriation, efforts continue at the same time aimed at increasing the absorption capacity of the refugee camps on the one hand, and improving the assistance provided on the other, so that reasonable standards can be attained in vital sectors such as water, health care, sanitation, nutrition and shelter.

Arrangements for implementation/related inputs

8. The Office National d'Assistance aux Réfugiés et Sinistrés (ONARS) remains UNHCR's governmental implementing partner for the overall assistance programme for refugees in the camps. Its management and monitoring capacity was strengthened by the secondment of a Finance Officer and the assignment of four United Nations Volunteers (UNVs) in early 1993. In addition, the implementation of programmes related to health, sanitation and water in the camps is being administered by specialized international NGOs, such as Médecins Sans Frontières - Holland (MSF-Holland) during 1993 and the Association of Medical Doctors of Asia (AMDA) since January 1994, in close cooperation with ONARS.

9. The Eglise Protestante Evangélique de Djibouti (EPED) has been entrusted with implementating education programmes in the camps since early 1994, in addition to the care, counselling and education assistance to urban-based refugees in Djibouti-ville, which it already carries out.

10. In 1993, some 8,700 mt of basic food supplies were mobilized by WFP to assist Somali and Ethiopian refugees in Djibouti. The supply of an estimated 10,400 mt is planned for 1994. Needs for 1995 will be based on a joint assessment at the end of 1994. In addition, bilateral contributions of complementary and supplementary food, donated to ONARS, are received and distributed to refugees.

General Programmes

Variations in planned activities in 1993

11. UNHCR undertook a registration exercise in the four camps in March 1993 which established a total figure of 27,200 camp residents. With 5,000 refugees transferred from Djibouti-ville to the camps in April/May 1993, the total number of camp residents stood at 32,200 at the end of 1993 and the UNHCR assistance programme has been revised accordingly. The repatriation programme to Ethiopia planned for 1993 for around 10,000 persons was suspended for various socio-political reasons.

1994 planned implementation

12. There are very limited prospects for income-generating activities in the camps and the living conditions have remained rudimentary. The refugees will therefore continue to depend on UNHCR's assistance until conditions are conducive to their repatriation. Consequently, efforts undertaken to improve camp infrastructures and to enhance the management capacity of ONARS will be pursued in the course of 1994. In particular, the funding of four UNV posts and the secondment of one Finance Officer to ONARS, (see paragraph 1.6.8 above), as well as the involvement of a specialized international NGO (AMDA) in the health sector will continue. Funds and services have also been made available to meet the needs of potential repatriants in the expectation that their voluntary repatriation to Ethiopia and North-West Somalia will materialize. Resettlement cases will be processed throughout 1994, focusing mainly on family reunion.

1995 programme proposals

Care and maintenance

13. The proposed allocation for 1995 for the assistance programme in the four refugee camps is similar to the allocation retained for 1994, despite the voluntary repatriation operations planned for 1994. This is due to the fact that the scheduled transfer of refugees from Djibouti-ville to the camps during 1994, which involves some 25,000 persons, will compensate for anticipated voluntary repatriation departures. The development of new infrastructure in the camps is not envisaged for 1995.

14. Implementation arrangements utilized in 1994 will be maintained for 1995, with the objective of keeping the critical sectors of health, water and nutrition under the continuing supervision of AMDA. Particular attention will be paid to the water needs of refugees, especially in the camps of Ali Adde and Assamo, where water is both saline and scarce. In addition, present efforts to achieve a more efficient implementation of the assistance programme by the main implementing partner, ONARS, will continue.

15. Assistance to the urban caseload will be reduced as the number of refugees will decrease by approximately 1,000, who are expected to repatriate in 1994. This assistance will continue to cover the areas of education, vocational training, counselling services and the specific needs of disabled refugees.

Voluntary repatriation

16. Promotion of voluntary repatriation will continue among the camp and urban refugee population, with the direct involvement of the refugee community leaders.

Resettlement

17. Existing family reunion cases will be submitted to receiving countries along with new, deserving cases. In particular, cases of unaccompanied children and women-at-risk will be identified and processed. UNHCR resettlement activities throughout 1995 will, however, remain very restricted as the majority of refugees would prefer to repatriate to their country of origin. Resettlement activities will be financed from the Overall Allocation for Resettlement.

Special Programmes

Horn of Africa

Variations in planned activities in 1993

18. In 1993 the planned repatriation of about 10,000 Ethiopian refugees from Djibouti did not occur. For Somali refugees, however, a repatriation plan of action was drawn up by a tripartite committee comprising representatives of the Government of Djibouti, the North-West Somalia Administration and UNHCR. A

registration exercise for voluntary repatriation to North-West Somalia was conducted in the camps in late 1993. Approximately 15,000 Somali refugees in the camps expressed a desire to return. An allocation of $ 811,000 was made available late in the year to cover the costs of the repatriation movement of this first group.

1994 planned implementation

19. The implementation of the repatriation project to North-West Somalia will continue in 1994. It is expected that the 15,000 refugees willing to repatriate will be assisted to do so. The initial allocation will need to be increased during 1994 to cover the needs of the group of 15,000 and any additional potential returnees who might-volunteer and who will be transferred from the city of Djibouti-ville to the refugee camps in the course of 1994.

1995 programme proposals

20. The emphasis in 1995 will still be on the voluntary repatriation of Somali refugees. Some 20,000 Somali refugees (urban and camp-based) are expected to register for voluntary repatriation in late 1994 and early 1995. Hence the programme requirements for 1995 will remain similar to the 1994 allocation.

Other Trust Funds

21. A sum of $ 345,250 was donated by the Government of Germany for the purchase in 1993 of dried skimmed milk and sugar for Somali and Ethiopian refugees.

Programme Delivery and Administrative Support Costs

Variations in planned activities in 1993

22. In view of the delay incurred in the repatriation programmes initially planned for 1993, there were no savings as originally anticipated under General Programmes. General operating expenses were increased in order to meet the new requirements resulting from the transfer of refugees/displaced persons from Djibouti-ville to the camps and to cover costs associated with the subsequent plan of action to improve the services and the absorption capacity of the camps. During 1993, a Finance Officer was also seconded to ONARS, UNHCR's principle implementing partner in Djibouti, with the objective of improving their operational capacity. The situation along the border with Somalia in the Zeila area obliged staff members to make frequent trips to the area, resulting in increased travel costs. The influx of Somali refugees necessitated the hiring of short-term staff on a temporary basis; coupled with an increase in the cost of living, this resulted in higher than expected expenditure for salaries and related staff costs.

1994 planned implementation

23. In order to meet the new operational requirements, including back-up support for UNHCR Hargeisa, the Branch Office moved in early January 1994 to new, more

spacious premises with a slight increase in rent. Seven posts were created to support activities in Djibouti and Somalia, namely: an Administrative Officer post at the L.3 level which will be funded under the Annual Programme beginning in July 1994; a Repatriation Assistant post; a Senior Secretary post; a Secretary (Administration/Finance) post; a Driver post; and two Telecommunications Operator posts, which are effective from June 1994 until, initially, 31 December 1995. These posts will be funded under the Horn of Africa Special Programme. The Telecommunications Operator posts were created to meet the needs of the repatriation process, the transfer operations and to assist in the improvement of the operational capacity of ONARS.

1995 programme proposals

24. On the assumption that the pending voluntary repatriation of the 15,000 Somali and 10,000 Ethiopian refugees will get under way during 1994, and that those transferred to the camps during 1994 will also opt for repatriation in 1995, UNHCR activities in Djibouti are expected to decrease by the end of 1995, allowing for a considerable reduction of posts and other operational costs in 1996. As a consequence, all time-limited posts were extended to 31 December 1995 and initial non-staff costs are budgeted at a similar level to the revised 1994 estimate. The situation will be continously reviewed as the operation phases down and the repatriation gains momentum.

UNHCR EXPENDITURE IN DJIBOUTI

(in thousands of United States dollars)

1993	1994		1995	
AMOUNT OBLIGATED	ALLOCATION APPROVED BY 1993 EXCOM	PROPOSED REVISED ALLOCATION	SOURCE OF FUNDS AND TYPE OF ASSISTANCE	PROPOSED ALLOCATION/ PROJECTION
GENERAL PROGRAMMES (1)				
3,161.8	1,595.2	1,593.1	CARE AND MAINTENANCE	1,339.4
122.5 a/	119.4	119.4	VOLUNTARY REPATRIATION	119.4
3.7 b/	–	–	LOCAL SETTLEMENT	–
8.9 b/	–	–	RESETTLEMENT	–
–	–	846.7	PROGRAMME DELIVERY See Annexes I a and II a	793.6
3,296.9	1,714.6	2,559.2	SUB-TOTAL OPERATIONS	2,252.4
663.8	444.2	188.5	ADMINISTRATIVE SUPPORT See Annexes I b and II b	242.2
3,960.7	2,158.8	2,747.7	TOTAL (1)	2,494.6
SPECIAL PROGRAMMES (2)				
1,003.3	196.8	811.4	HORN OF AFRICA	757.0
–	–	154.4	PROGRAMME DELIVERY See Annexes I a and II a	151.9
–	–	31.0	ADMINISTRATIVE SUPPORT See Annexes I b and II b	53.0
345.2	–	–	OTHER TRUST FUNDS Food	–
1,348.5	196.8	996.8	TOTAL (2)	961.9
5,309.2	2,355.6	3,744.5	GRAND TOTAL (1+2)	3,456.5

a/ of which US$ 3,049 incurred against Overall Allocation
b/ obligation incurred against Overall Allocation

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Forty-fifth session

UNHCR ACTIVITIES FINANCED BY VOLUNTARY FUNDS: REPORT FOR 1993-1994 AND PROPOSED PROGRAMMES AND BUDGET FOR 1995

PART I. AFRICA

Section 8 - Eritrea

(submitted by the High Commissioner)

GE.94-03396

I.8 ERITREA

Country Overview

Characteristics of the refugee population

1. At 31 July 1994, Eritrea hosted 1,240 refugees, of whom some 500 were from Djibouti, 450 from Yemen, 282 from Somalia and eight from various other countries. The refugees from Somalia and other countries are assisted by UNHCR in Asmara and Assab, and the Djiboutians are assisted by the Government. No assistance has as yet been provided to the Yemenis. None of the refugees are economically self-reliant.

2. An estimated 100,000 Eritrean refugees from the Sudan have repatriated spontaneously to mainly rural areas of Eritrea since its independence in 1991. A further 430,000 are poised to return.

Major developments (1993 and first quarter 1994)

3. After 30 years of war, a massive majority voted in favour of independence, bringing the State of Eritrea into being on 24 May 1994. Eritrea being a new country, the Government has not yet ratified the 1951 Convention relating to the Status of Refugees or the 1969 Organization of African Unity Convention Governing the Specific Aspects of Refugee Problems in Africa.

4. Following an inter-agency mission to Eritrea, composed of United Nations agencies (including UNHCR), non-governmental organization (NGOs) and bilateral donor representatives under the auspices of the Department of Humanitarian Affairs (DHA), the Government of Eritrea agreed, in May 1993, to a repatriation/reintegration/rehabilitation project known as PROFERI (Programme for Refugee Reintegration and Rehabilitation of Resettlement Areas in Eritrea) covering all of the estimated 500,000 Eritrean returnees from the Sudan. The total PROFERI budget is estimated at some $ 262 million, with UNHCR's part budgeted at some $ 32 million covering, inter alia, transport, reception and initial integration. The more developmental activities in the fields of health, education, agriculture, shelter, water and roads are left to the other participants in the programme.

5. The initial response by the donor community to this programme (some $ 32 million) was considered by the Eritrean Government as insufficient to embark on a large-scale repatriation. Instead, it was agreed by the Government and DHA to start with a pilot project for the return and integration of some 4,500 families (15,000 to 20,000 persons) in nine reception areas in Eritrea. Preparations to receive this group were started by the Eritrean authorities in early 1994, including the construction of reception facilities. In addition, an agreement was signed, in April 1994, between the Government of Eritrea and UNHCR establishing a legal framework for the return in safety and dignity of the refugees. Discussions between UNHCR and the Government of the Sudan are taking place to establish modalities of registration of repatriants, assuring the voluntary nature of the repatriation and guaranteeing the right of each refugee to return to his

country of origin. It is hoped that the first organized movement of returnees can take place after the rainy season in September 1994, and that the entire group of 4,500 families will have arrived in Eritrea before the end of 1994.

6. The Governments of Yemen and Eritrea agreed, in early 1994, to stop the flow of Somali refugees/job-seekers passing through Assab on their way to Yemen, which had resulted in their permanent stay in Assab. UNHCR agreed to provide assistance to genuine refugees only, and not to persons in transit. However, before an assistance programme could be established, Assab experienced a reverse movement of Somalis fleeing Yemen, together with the arrival of Yemenis. UNHCR is therefore modifying its assistance programme in Assab accordingly, including through the construction of a reception centre.

Programme objectives and priorities

7. Care and maintenance assistance will continue to be provided to the refugee caseload during 1995, including improved provision of services such as shelter, health care, potable water supply and sanitation facilities, as well as basic education opportunities. At the same time, possibilities for voluntary repatriation and increasing self-reliance will be explored.

8. During the latter half of 1994, UNHCR is taking necessary measures to prepare basic infrastructure and services to receive the returnees from the Sudan within the context of PROFERI. A limited number of organized movements will be executed during 1994.

9. UNHCR will place emphasis on enabling the returnees to become self-reliant/sufficient in the shortest feasible time. Quick impact projects (QIPs) will focus on major areas of return by providing assistance which will benefit the local population in those areas, as well as in increasing the capacity for the reintegration of returnees.

Arrangements for implementation/related inputs

10. The implementing agency for the programme for refugees in Eritrea is the Ministry of Interior.

11. The Government of Eritrea has opted for a policy of national execution which calls for foreign-supported programmes to be implemented directly by governmental agencies. For PROFERI and for the coordination of the implementation of the returnee programme, the Commissioner of Eritrean Refugees Affairs (CERA) is UNHCR's counterpart, with appropriate ministries acting as executing agencies. Thus, the reception centres and the resettlement sites will be established and operated directly by CERA.

12. Within PROFERI, several United Nations agencies have made provisions for the following related inputs:

UNDP:	overall coordination and support to institutions and operations
WHO:	health related support
WFP:	food assistance
FAO:	agriculture, livestock, afforestation
UNICEF:	water supply

13. Bilateral donors and NGOs will participate in some activities directly with line ministries, and coordinated by CERA.

General Programmes

Care and maintenance

(a) 1994 planned implementation

14. Up to the end of May 1994, the Ministry of Interior implemented all assistance activities for asylum-seekers. In the second half of 1994, UNHCR will start funding a project for emergency assistance to refugees in Eritrea.

(b) 1995 programme proposals

15. UNHCR, in cooperation with the Ministry of Interior, will establish a programme for the delivery of relief goods and services. The provision of social and community services as well as basic education facilities is also planned. The levels of assistance in 1995 and 1996 are not yet determined but will be based on an expected return to political stability and a normal security situation in Somalia and other neighbouring countries, which in turn will facilitate implementation of a voluntary repatriation programme.

Special Programmes

Eritrean Repatriation Programme

(a) 1994 planned implementation

16. Subject to an agreement between the Government of Sudan and UNHCR, the PROFERI pilot project will be implemented as of September 1994. This would allow for UNHCR and CERA to receive and reintegrate 4,500 returnee families at nine selected site in four different provinces.

17. UNHCR is also assessing the possibility of starting QIPs in the areas of return before the end of 1994.

(b) 1995 programme proposals

18. According to the original plan for the repatriation of Eritrean refugees from the Sudan, presented in July 1993, the first phase of PROFERI would have allowed for the voluntary repatriation of 150,000 refugees.

Since the programme has been delayed, the current plan is that between 120,000 and 150,000 persons will return before the end of 1995. UNHCR will support the returnees, through CERA, with basic food commodities, in-country transport, and the establishment of resettlement sites, transport and distribution of non-food items, construction of temporary shelters and continued institutional support to CERA and implementing line ministries. Depending upon progress in the implementation of QIPs in 1994, the project will be expanded to cover larger areas during 1995.

19. During 1996, UNHCR will continue to support voluntary repatriation of Eritrean refugees from the Sudan. It is anticipated that, by the end of 1996, all the refugees living in camps/settlements and urban areas in the Sudan will have repatriated to Eritrea.

Programme Delivery and Administrative Support Costs

(a) Variations in planned activities in 1993

20. During 1993, UNHCR maintained a minimal presence in Asmara pending the commencement of the organized repatriation operation. The main expenditures incurred were for salaries of staff, travel costs, rental of premises, communications and other general operating expenses.

(b) 1994 planned implementation

21. At the beginning of the year, the Office continued to maintain a minimal staff presence as the country agreement had not yet been entered into. Hence, only minimal activities were undertaken, although contingency plans were made for the provision of care and maintenance assistance to approximately 600 Somali refugees, as well as for the repatriation of some 430,000 Eritrean returnees from the Sudan, to be implemented once an agreement is finalized. The Office was operating during this period under the care of the Administration Officer. Subsequent to discussions with the Government of Eritrea, a Chargé de Mission was assigned to Asmara in March. The signature of the agreement with the Government in mid-April 1994 enabled UNHCR to finalize the budgetary requirements for the assistance projects and to commence the construction of a camp in the Assab area. Subsequently, a Senior Programme Officer and a Protection Officer were also appointed. The posts of two guards were discontinued effective 1 January 1994. Higher travel costs are foreseen in the revised 1994 budget to ensure appropriate monitoring of the returnee operation from the Sudan. The anticipated move of the UNHCR Office to United Nations common premises is expected to be delayed as the necessary works have not yet commenced. Meanwhile, in April 1994, the Office of the Chargé de Mission moved to temporary premises which required minor alterations and repairs. The revised 1994 estimate includes these costs, as well as UNHCR's contribution to the common premises.

(c) 1995 programme proposals

22. At this juncture, the initial 1995 estimates are similar to the revised 1994 estimates.

23. New Field Offices will be established at the reception centres in Tessenei, Ghirmaika and Mahmimet. These will be staffed by the Programme Monitoring Assistants, who should travel by motorcycle to eliminate the necessity of stationing vehicles in these sites and employing additional drivers. The Programme Assistant for Tessenei will also cover the Office of Ghirmaika.

24. The care and maintenance programme for refugees will continue as the situation requires. The monitoring of this programme will most probably be undertaken by the Protection Officer and Assistant.

UNHCR EXPENDITURE IN ERITREA

(in thousands of United States dollars)

1993	1994		1995	
AMOUNT OBLIGATED	ALLOCATION APPROVED BY 1993 EXCOM	PROPOSED REVISED ALLOCATION	SOURCE OF FUNDS AND TYPE OF ASSISTANCE	PROPOSED ALLOCATION/ PROJECTION
SPECIAL PROGRAMMES				
–	25,000.0	–	HORN OF AFRICA	–
–	–	519.0	PROGRAMME DELIVERY See Annexes I a and II a	520.3
–	–	137.9	ADMINISTRATIVE SUPPORT See Annexes I b and II b	181.1
0.0	**25,000.0**	**656.9**	**GRAND TOTAL**	**701.4**

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UNHCR ACTIVITIES FINANCED BY VOLUNTARY FUNDS: REPORT FOR 1993-1994 AND PROPOSED PROGRAMMES AND BUDGET FOR 1995

PART I. AFRICA

Section 9 - Ethiopia

(submitted by the High Commissioner)

GE.94-03283

ETHIOPIA

Red Sea
SAUDI ARABIA
The boundaries shown on this map do not imply official endorsement or acceptance by the United Nations
ERITREA
SUDAN
YEMEN
Humera
Metema
Gondar
DJIBOUTI
Gulf of Aden
Aisha
Darwanaji
Dire Dawa
Tefari Ber
Jijiga
Kebri Beyah
Hartisheik
ADDIS ABABA
Bonga
Gambella
Camabokar
Rabasso
Degehabur
ETHIOPIA
Aware
Daror
Fugnido
Kebri Dehar
Awasa
Mizan
Gode
Dimma
Negele
SOMALIA
Moyale
Sufto
Dolo
UGANDA
KENYA
Indian Ocean
0
200
Km.
Capital
Town or village
Camp/reception centre
Returnee area

I.9 ETHIOPIA

Country Overview

Characteristics of the refugee population

1. At 31 December 1993, Ethiopia hosted a refugee population of some 247,900 persons comprising an estimated 203,000 Somalis, 44,400 Sudanese and under 500 refugees of various nationalities living in urban areas. The Somali refugees reside in eight camps in eastern Ethiopia and the Sudanese are in three rural settlements in western Ethiopia. The refugees of Kenyan and Djiboutian origin, 6,500 and 10,000 respectively, are assisted through the cross-mandate approach together with displaced Ethiopians and returnees in the south and north-eastern parts of the country. At the beginning of 1993, the number of refugees from southern Sudan in western Ethiopia was 25,700. Some 18,700 arrived in 1993, which brought the total number of Sudanese refugees to 44,400. Also during 1993, a significant number of Somali refugees repatriated spontaneously. Thus, despite an increase in Sudanese refugees in western Ethiopia during 1993, there was an overall reduction in the total refugee population.

2. The number of refugee ration card-holders in eastern Ethiopian camps totalled 632,691. However, the World Food Programme (WFP) made food available for 250,000 and this was distributed to all ration card holders in the course of 1993. Acknowledging that a considerable number of Somali refugees have returned spontaneously, UNHCR initially adopted 300,000 as its planning figure for 1993; this estimate has again been revised downwards, to 200,000, for 1994. The actual number of refugees will be determined once the ration card revalidation exercise has been completed.

3. The revalidation of ration cards will also be the basis for voluntary repatriation registration and screening of the residual caseload to determine refugees who will be moved into camps away from the border areas. Previous attempts at revalidation and screening failed mainly because of lack of cooperation amongst the refugees and security constraints. During the first quarter of 1994, the Regional Liaison Office and the Administration for Refugee and Returnee Affairs (ARRA) jointly agreed upon a plan of action to undertake re-registration. Preparatory activities for this were started in May 1994.

4. The majority of the Somali refugees, who are mainly women and children, live in camps in their traditional houses, 'tukuls', constructed with sticks and covered with plastic sheeting. The camps accommodating Somali refugees include Hartisheik, Teferi Ber, Darwanaji, Camaboker, Rabasso, Daror, Aisha and Kebribeyah. The Somali refugees are predominantly Muslim, with the majority from North-Western Somalia and are mostly of the Issak, Issa, Gadabursi and Hawiye clans. Their socio-economic background is predominantly pastoral (nomads), although there are limited number of professionals and former civil servants.

5. The majority of the Sudanese refugees reside in three western Ethiopian camps located in the Gambella and Kaffa regions. Most of the Sudanese refugees went back to southern Sudan after the change of Government in

Ethiopia in May 1991. However, continued civil war in their home areas forced them to flee back to western Ethiopia. At December 1993, there were 44,400 Sudanese refugees in the Dimma (10,500), Fugnido (19,900) and Bonga (14,000) refugee camps in western Ethiopia. They are accommodated in traditional grass-thatched houses which are erected by the refugees with assistance from UNHCR and the Government. The Sudanese refugees are predominantly Christian and of rural background.

6. The refugees at the Bonga site are all of the Uduk tribe, while those in Dimma and Fugnido are predominantly Nuer (90.2 per cent), as well as Dinka, Anuak, Shilluk, Acholi, Nuba and Moro. The gender breakdown at the three sites is as follows:

Camp	Male	Female
Bonga	49%	51%
Fugnido	57%	43%
Dimma	70%	30%

The majority of the refugees are between the ages of 15 and 25 years.

7. In 1993, some 500 refugees, including Somalis, Sudanese and other nationalities, resided in urban areas and benefited from UNHCR-funded secondary education, vocational training, rented accommodation and legal assistance.

Major developments (1993 and first quarter 1994)

8. The year 1993 saw the beginning of significant organized voluntary repatriation movements from neighbouring countries to Ethiopia. During 1993, some 60,000 persons returned in this manner, the majority (44,000) from northern Kenya, enabling Walda refugee camp to close by the end of 1993. Some 13,700 refugees from the Sudan were repatriated under an organized movement in 1993. During the first quarter of 1994, another 12,000 Sudanese refugees were repatriated. The remaining Ethiopian refugees in the Sudan who already opted for repatriation (some 50,000) will be assisted during the course of 1994.

9. This trend, which started in 1993, continued into 1994 with some 17,000 refugees returning to Ethiopia, mainly from Kenya and the Sudan, during the first three months of the year. The returnees from the Sudan received individual assistance packages and also benefited from rehabilitation projects in their home areas. Assistance to the group of returnees from Kenya was provided through the cross-mandate programmes implemented in the southern and the south-eastern parts of Ethiopia and the Ogaden. These programmes benefited not only returnee communities, but also internally displaced persons in view of the generalized situation of drought and civil strife in the region.

10. The steady influx of Sudanese refugees into western Ethiopia, which began early in 1993, peaked around the middle of the year when daily rates of arrival exceeded 100 persons per day. The number of new arrivals declined substantially by the end of the year.

Programme objectives and priorities

Somali Refugees

11. The first priority in 1994 is to screen and register Somali refugees to ascertain actual camp populations. It is expected that this process will also help to identify refugees who may opt for voluntary repatriation to North-West Somalia, which should lead to the closure of most of the camps and the consolidation of the remaining genuine refugees into one or two camps away from the border. The Ethiopian Government has now established a planning figure of some 200,000 persons in the eastern camps for revalidation of ration cards. Should re-registration proceed in 1994 as planned, it is expected that large numbers will rapatriate, leaving perhaps some 75,000 genuine refugees who have not opted for repatriation at the beginning of 1995. However, lack of cooperation from the refugees, coupled with security constraints and attempts by the North-West Somali administration to link organized repatriation to the pace of rehabilitation/reintegration, may thwart the planned objectives. A major programme objective in 1993-1994 was to coordinate initiatives and intervention by donors, other United Nations agencies and non-governmental organizations (NGOs) involved in North-West Somalia to undertake long-term sustainable development activities. A similar approach will be continued during 1995. Another group of Somali refugees, estimated at 25,000, continues to be assisted, as in 1993, through the cross-mandate approach in the Dolo area (southern Ethiopia). As the security situation improves in the areas of origin, it is expected that this group will also be able to repatriate.

Kenyan Refugees

12. An influx of some 6,500 (500 Degodians and 6,000 Ajurans) from north-east Kenya to the Moyale area in southern Ethiopia began around mid-June 1993. The repatriation of Kenyans depends on improved security conditions and identification of adequate safe areas in places of origin. During 1993 the refugees were assisted, together with internally displaced and returnees, through the cross-mandate approach. This form of assistance will continue until a satisfactory durable solution is found for this group.

Djiboutian Refugees

13. In 1993, 10,000 was used as the planning figure for the Djiboutian refugees in north-eastern Ethiopia. However, a joint assessment mission conducted by UNHCR, the International Committees of the Red Cross (ICRC), NGOs and the the Ethiopian Government was only able to identify some 5,000 individuals. Given the dispersement and nomadic nature of the population, and the difficulty in distinguishing Djiboutians from the local population, UNHCR avoided creating camps, which would have disrupted traditional support systems and created an artificial dependency syndrome. Rather, basic assistance (food, water and medicines) was provided through the existing support networks. During 1994, missions are planned into the relevant 'off-road' areas in both Djibouti and Ethiopia to expand monitoring and investigate appropriate interventions, such as the cross-border approach, which is being successfully implemented elsewhere in the sub-region. However, if repatriation of the scattered groups of refugees outside established camps does not occur soon, cross-mandate assistance will become difficult to

implement without a change of policy on refugee participation in gainful employment, including food-for-work projects/activities. This situation may necessitate the establishment of exclusive relief centres/camps for refugees, away from the local populations. Nonetheless, given the general poverty of the areas and kinship relations between the refugees and the host clans in Ethiopia, such camps would not only attract additional refugees and displaced Ethiopians but could also cause social problems.

Sudanese Refugees

14. Given the limited scope for repatriation in the near future, emphasis has been put on promotion of self-sufficiency in local settlements through increased crop/animal production and income-generating activities intented to encourage reduced dependence on UNHCR assistance. This objective is based on a technical assessment undertaken by UNHCR which concluded that the Dimma and Bonga settlement sites offered possibilities for developing a variety of productive activities. Major constraints include the dearth of suitable agricultural land and the presence of tsetse flies. However, considering the history of conflict and complex socio-ethnic relations between refugees and the local population, a balanced approach will be required, preferably involving national and international agencies, and NGOs. The number of new arrivals has dropped since the second quarter of 1994. However, while programming for a relatively stable population, buffer stocks of relief items will be consolidated for purposes of emergency preparedness.

Returnees

15. In 1993, reintegration and rehabilitation assistance was provided to some 530,000 registered returnees from Somalia and 60,000 from Kenya, the Sudan and Djibouti who repatriated to regions in the south (Bale and Borena) and the east (Hararghe and Ogaden). Community-based rehabilitation activities through quick impact projects (QIPs) were implemented in returnee-affected areas in order to improve existing basic services/infrastructure and to consolidate the reintegration of returnees in communities affected by drought, displacement and ethnic conflict. These activities, begun in 1992 in response to the enormous needs of the communities, were continued throughout 1993 and are expected to be completed in 1994.

Arrangements for implementation/related inputs

16. The Administration for Refugee and Returnee Affairs (ARRA), a unit within the Ministry of Internal Affairs, is UNHCR's principal implementing partner in Ethiopia. It has overall responsibility for the implementation and administration of refugee and returnee programmes in the country. ARRA works in close cooperation with other local and international NGOs as well as with the relevant ministries in different sectors at the regional level.

17. In eastern Ethiopia, UNHCR's implementing partners include the German Agency for Technical Cooperation's Transport Operation for Refugees (GTZ/TOR). The agency's long-haul trucks, under contract with WFP, have transported food and non-food items from Djibouti port to the regional warehouses. Under a separate contractual arrangement with RLO, GTZ/TOR short-haul trucks have transported food and non-food items from the regional warehouses to various Somali refugee camps. CARE, OXFAM, Africare and the South Eastern Rangelands Development Project (SERP), within the Ministry of Agriculture, assist in

setting up water distribution systems and rehabilitation of boreholes/shallow wells. Médecins sans Frontières (MSF)(Belgium and Holland), Save the Children Fund (SCF-UK), and Handicap International work in the health sector. Two local NGOs, the National Committee against Harmful Traditional Practices, which promotes beneficial traditional practices among Somali women in eastern Ethiopia, and the Development and Inter-Church Aid Commission, affiliated with the Ethiopian Orthodox Church, provide counselling for urban refugees under UNHCR-funded projects. SERP also assists in the implementation of crop production and forestry projects.

18. In western Ethiopia, Radda Barnen continues to be responsible for primary school teachers' training while Opportunities Industrialization Centre, Ethiopia (OICE), provides vocational skills training in agriculture, electricity, masonry, tailoring, carpentry, leather work, weaving, metal work, and plumbing for refugees and nationals to enable them to attain self-sufficiency. In addition, the Ministry of Natural Resources Development and Protection implements forestry projects; the Drug Management System is managed by MSF-Belgium/Holland; OXFAM is engaged in drilling shallow wells while the Society of International Ministries organizes training of Uduk refugees to become teachers' aides or to teach in the informal adult education programme in Bonga refugee camp.

19. A number of other United Nations agencies and both local and international NGOs are implementing projects jointly with UNHCR benefiting refugees, returnees and internally displaced persons under the cross-mandate approach in Ethiopia. They are UNDP/Emergency Prevention and Preparedness Group, WFP, FAO, UNICEF, Action internationale contre la faim (AICF), Ethiopian Red Cross Society, Ethiopian Relief Organization, MSF, Norwegian Church Aid, Oromo Self Help Organisation, Radda Barnen, Relief Society of Tigray, and SCF-UK and USA. The assistance projects cover sectors ranging from basic needs (food, water, medicine and shelter) to rehabilitation of infrastructure.

20. In 1993, WFP contributed 117,134 metric tons of food to the refugees and returnees in Ethiopia. In 1994, it is expected to provide 42,788 metric tons for these two groups. WFP is also responsible for clearing and handling food consignments at the ports of Assab and Djibouti.

General Programmes

Care and maintenance

(a) **Variations in planned activities in 1993**

21. It was envisaged that WFP, given its expanded responsibilities, would cover milling and related costs. This not having been the case in 1993, UNHCR and ARRA continued to manage the grinding mills in the camps. Under the cross-mandate programme in the Gambella region, some 20,000 needy beneficiaries (ex-soldiers, settlers and internally displaced persons) received food assistance consisting of cereal, pulses, oil, sugar, and salt.

22. Health facilities in the Teferi Ber, Darwananji and Hartisheik refugee camps were constructed and handed over to the authorities. As part of UNHCR's contribution to the rehabilitation of public infrastructure in the refugee/returnee affected areas, prefabricated health centres in Kebribeyah and Aware have been constructed and handed over to the Ministry of Health. MSF-Belgium executed the drug management supply project effectively and handed it over to ARRA at the end of 1993. Anti-malaria spraying was carried out in all the camps throughout the year. The construction of slabs for pit latrines and waste disposal pits has been continued in all the camps. Refugees were encouraged to work on a self-help basis, and hand tools were purchased and distributed.

23. In 1993 the daily target of 1.1 million liters of water to be delivered by CARE to the Hartisheik, Teferi Ber, Darwanaji and Kebribeyah camps was reduced to an average of 783,250 liters owing to the decreased caseload in the camps. The number of target beneficiaries of the Jerrer Valley project was substantially reduced because of spontaneous repatriation of refugees from Hartisheik A and B (down from an original target beneficiary figure of over 200,000 to a maximum of 100,000 people). A smaller water pipeline is now being designed. It is anticipated that materials and equipment could be procured in 1994 in preparation for implementation in early 1995.

(b) **1994 planned implementation**

24. In 1994, the revised allocation is based on a planning figure of some 200,000 Somalis in the eight camps of eastern Ethiopia. The basic care and maintenance assistance being provided in the camps assumes that spontaneous repatriation of refugees to North-West Somalia will continue. However, until the planned re-registration through revalidation of existing ration cards is able to establish more realistic refugee statistics, the provision of relief commodities and services cannot be reduced drastically. The Government of Ethiopia, the major donors, UNHCR and other interested parties are working together towards effective, organized voluntary repatriation to North-West Somalia as from the last quarter of 1994.

25. Activities initiated in 1993 which need to be sustained pending repatriation of the refugees will continue in 1994. Such activities include preventive and curative health care, drug management in the camps, the abolition of harmful traditional practices among refugee women, the establishment of small-scale income-generating projects supported by a revolving loan scheme and relevant training courses in community development to benefit refugee women. Other projects will include backyard gardening and the rehabilitation of the environment through afforestation programmes in refugee/returnee affected areas.

26. Assistance programmes have to be implemented for the Djiboutian refugees in the Afar region of Ethiopia and the Kenyan refugees in and around Moyale district, southern Ethiopia. For the Djiboutians, who are mainly nomads living in the Djibouti-Ethiopia border areas, prior information on food distribution days will be made available to them through their traditional leaders. Water will be trucked to those urban centres in the region with significant concentrations of Djiboutian refugees until the ongoing rehabilitation of wells is finalized. UNHCR and ARRA will monitor the health condition of the caseload and continue to strengthen medical facilities in the

area through measures including the provision of additional drugs. The Kenyan refugees are a more sedentary group. Considering the Government's new policy of discouraging distribution of free relief commodities, it may become necessary to regroup at one site these refugees, who currently reside near some six Ethiopian villages.

(c) **1995 programme proposals**

27. The care and maintenance programme assumes that conditions will permit the majority of North-West Somali refugees in eastern Ethiopia to return home in 1994 and early 1995. It is anticipated that, after the voluntary repatriation, there will remain in 1995 a residual caseload of Somali refugees, mainly screened mandate cases, composed essentially of people from central and southern Somalia. Efforts will be made to consolidate those mandate cases in two or three camps, down from the eight in existence in 1993/1994. Assistance projects for an average population of 75,000 Somali refugees have been provided for in 1995. No new facilities are expected to be constructed. However, care and maintenance services will continue to be provided as in previous years, albeit to an anticipated much reduced caseload. This will include assistance in food, health care and education, as well as activities related to self-reliance and environmental protection for the residual caseload. Specially targeted assistance will also be provided to the Djiboutian and Kenyan refugees in case conditions do not permit voluntary repatriation to their respective countries in 1995.

28. The sectoral breakdown of the initial and the revised 1994 as well as the initial 1995 care and maintenance allocation is as follows (in US dollars):

Sector	Initial 1994	Revised 1994	Initial 1995
Food	210,600	129,712	9,704
Transport	1,330,200	1,537,359	260,113
Domestic needs	56,700	0	168,750
Water	3,192,000	2,849,518	1,221,605
Sanitation	108,900	89,409	53,071
Health	898,000	862,370	712,904
Shelter	461,800	366,669	357,979
Community ser.	120,700	78,352	68,896
Education	157,000	153,627	69,418
Crop prod.	32,500	8,045	0
Forestry	31,100	25,275	21,784
Income gen.	33,400	0	0
Legal assist.	2,500	2,475	2,133
Agency op.sup.	1,050,000	967,189	657,643
Project Personnel	1,671,500	0	0
Prog. delivery costs	0	2,960,200	1,770,700
Total	9,356,900	10,030,200	5,454,700

Voluntary repatriation

29. In 1993, 29 urban refugees repatriated to their home countries (South Africa, the Sudan and Uganda) with UNHCR assistance.

30. In 1994, considering the relatively small number of urban-based individual refugees who may opt for repatriation, assistance will be provided under the regional project established at Headquarters for such cases.

31. Efforts will continue in 1995 to ensure repatriation of the remaining refugees, depending on developments in the country of origin.

32. The Somali refugee caseload in the eastern Ethiopian camps will continue to provide the focus for organized voluntary repatriation in large numbers, predominantly to North-West Somalia, for the rest of 1994. The costs for this repatriation operation will be covered under Special Programmes.

Local settlement

(a) **Variations in planned activities in 1993**

33. In 1993, the Fugnido settlement site was rehabilitated and the refugees transferred from Karmi, thereby making it possible to close the Karmi transit centre in October 1993. At June 1994, the 45,900 Sudanese refugees in western Ethiopia were settled in Fugnido (20,400), Bonga (14,500) and Dimma (11,000). Rehabilitation of the warehouses (which were abandoned following the events of 1991) in western Ethiopia ensured satisfactory storage facilities in all refugee locations. Non-food items (plastic sheeting, tents, buckets/jerrycans, blankets soap, cooking utensils and clothing) were distributed to all new arrivals as wel as to the most needy families.

34. Extended Programme of Immunization (EPI) services in the settlements in the Gambella area were started in January 1994 upon arrival of the cold chain system and immunization kits. Prior to this, only emergency measles vaccinations were administered. During the first quarter of 1994, 90 per cent of all children age six months to 14 years received emergency measles vaccinations. UNHCR also assisted Ministry of Health staff in implementing the ongoing medium-term plan f the control and prevention of sexually transmitted diseases (STDs). In addition audio-visual equipment and medical supplies for STD/HIV were provided to cater f the needs of refugees and nationals in western Ethiopia.

35. Through a tripartite agreement between UNHCR, ARRA and OXFAM, ten shallow wells were dug to improve the water delivery system in the Bonga refugee settlement, which also serves the local population. While eleven water wells we being rehabilitated in Fugnido camp, two water tankers were temporarily redeploy from Jijiga.

36. The promotion of increased self-reliance of the Sudanese refugees continues to be UNHCR's main objective. Satisfactory results have been achieved in the fields of academic education, vocational training and increased participation of refugees in the provision of services to themselves and to their community. However, food production targets could not be met, mainly because of erratic and scanty rains in 1993. Activities in the animal husbandry sector were also not implemented satisfactorily on account of animal losses. These losses were attributable in part to ineffective monitoring and because the refugees disposed of the majority of the animals to be reared, citing their perception of insecuri in their settlement area in defense of their conduct.

(b) **1994 planned implementation**

37. The productive activities initiated in 1993 and supported by UNHCR and ARRA in the settlements for Sudanese refugees will continue in 1994. These include food production, livestock rearing and other income-generating activities for self-reliance. Vocational training in the fields of pottery, weaving, tailoring, carpentry, plumbing, welding and electricity will be strengthened in the settlements by improving the image of the trades in the mind of the Sudanese refugees through the integration of those courses in the secondary school curriculum. Discussions will continue with ARRA to reach agreement on the most effective and sustainable mechanism for managing the agricultural sector in the future. The reafforestation programme, begun in 1993, is being expanded in 1994 to cover the planting of appropriate trees on some 600 hectares near the settlements sites. These activities involve strengthening two regional Bureaux of Natural Resources Development and Environmental Protection as well as providing wages to refugees and local citizens living in the refugee affected areas.

38. It needs to be emphasized that, since the implementation of productive activities in the settlements only began in the last quarter of 1993 (after the move from the Karmi transit centre), UNHCR and its partners still continue to provide a comprehensive assistance programme for the caseload, notably in food aid, water, health care and nutritional interventions, as necessary.

39. In cooperation with Radda Barnen, a project has been established in western Ethiopia to cater for needs and facilitate family reunification for some 570 unaccompanied minors to alleviate their trauma. Sports activities for refugee youths are also encouraged at camp level.

(c) **1995 programme proposals**

40. Self-reliance activities begun in 1994, including agricultural production and other income-generating activities, will be continued in 1995 on the assumption that the Sudanese refugees will remain in Ethiopia until the situation in their country improves sufficiently to allow voluntary repatriation.

41. The Sudanese refugees in western Ethiopia live in settlements where relative self-sufficiency is attainable through agricultural and other income-generating activities. However, until those activities can be well established, the refugees will continue to benefit from a comprehensive care and maintenance assistance programme, including food aid. Resources also need to be made available as necessary for the maintenance, repair and expansion of facilities in the road, water, education and health sectors, in addition to funding required to promote the self-sufficiency programme.

Resettlement

(a) **Variations in planned activities in 1993**

42. In previous years, a large proportion of resettlement cases were refugees who needed to be resettled in a third country for reasons of personal safety. These were mainly dissidents belonging to non-Ethiopian political movements. With the change of Government, the protection reasons which used to justify resettlement of many refugees ceased to exist. This, coupled with the influx into Ethiopia at the

same time of large numbers of Somali refugees, many of whom wanted to be reunited with their close relatives living abroad, led to a shift in emphasis from resettlement of 'protection' cases to family reunion. Thus, none of the pending protection cases were actually resettled in 1993. However, some 80 cases (356 individuals) which had not been originally planned for resettlement were reunited in the same year with their family members in various countries, mainly the United Kingdom, the United States, Sweden, Australia, Finland, Denmark and New Zealand.

(b) **1994 planned implementation**

43. Following discussions with representatives of major resettlement countries, some Sudanese refugees will be identified and processed for resettlement in 1994. Priority will be given to those who have been in Ethiopia for many years, have limited scope for making themselves self-sufficient despite their skills, due to the prevailing socio-economic conditions as well as the long standing government policy with regard to access to the labour market, and who have no hope of returning to their country of origin in the foreseeable future. Also, in view of the continuing conflict in Somalia and the lack of opportunities for effective local integration for special categories of Somali refugees with specific needs, UNHCR will continue to explore possibilities for resettlement of such special cases. Assistance will be provided under a regional project established at Headquarters.

(c) **1995 programme proposals**

44. Continued efforts will be made in 1995 for those refugees for whom resettlement is deemed to be the appropriate durable solution.

Special Programmes

Education Account

45. During the 1993/1994 academic year, 19 refugees of Sudanese, Ugandan and Zairian origin, including one female student, were enrolled at university. The proposed appropriations for both 1994/1995 and 1995/1996 cover scholarship assistance for 15 students.

Horn of Africa

(a) **Variations in planned activities in 1993**

46. In 1993, a total of 57,900 Ethiopian refugees were repatriated through UNHCR-organized movements to Ethiopia by road, air and train from the Sudan (13,700), Kenya (43,800), Yemen (250) and other countries (150). During the first quarter of 1994, 13,750 persons returned from Kenya, 3,700 from Sudan, 136 from Djibouti and 100 from other locations. Assistance was provided to these groups of returnees through community-based rehabilitation projects being implemented in their home areas of integration under the cross-mandate approach, whereby assistance is rendered equitably to all the needy in the same community/locality regardless of their status (refugees, returnees or internally displaced persons) or reasons for needing assistance (drought or conflict).

(b) **1994 planned implementation**

47. Similar assistance as in the previous year will be provided to Ethiopian returnees from neighbouring countries during the remainder of 1994.

48. The recent revised operations plan for repatriation of Somali refugees from eastern Ethiopia to North-West Somalia will be implemented within the resources currently available. Should additional requirements be needed, a special appeal will be launched.

(c) **1995 programme proposals**

49. The residual caseload of Somalis in eastern Ethiopia, as well as Ethiopian returnees who may arrive in 1995, will benefit from ongoing rehabilitation and reintegration programmes. The level of assistance will be determined by numbers returning and their need.

Other Trust Funds

50. In 1993, UNHCR received 177 metric tons of high protein biscuits valued at $ 329,308 from the European Community as special supplementary and complementary food for Somali and Sudanese refugees. Also in 1993, the Government of Germany donated medical supplies worth $ 31,646 for Somali refugees in eastern Ethiopia. An in-kind donation of 11,000 blankets valued at $ 50,719 was made available in 1993 by a Japanese NGO, Japan Association of Agencies for Supporting Africa, for the refugees in Ethiopia.

51. In 1994, UNHCR will receive a first instalment of a four year (1994-1997) contribution of up to an equivalent of DM 1,000,000 from the Government of Germany for implementation of 'Environmental Degradation Prevention and Control in the Kebri Beyah region of Eastern Ethiopia'.

Programme Delivery and Administrative Support Costs

(a) **Variations in planned activities in 1993**

52. The 1993 expenditure under staff costs was higher than the revised 1993 allocation. This resulted mainly from higher than expected expenditure against common staff costs caused by the rotation of staff and other entitlements such as education grant, home leave and medical evacuations. However, this higher expenditure was offset by savings made under salaries resulting from post vacancies in the offices in Jijiga, Mizan and Dire Dawa. Savings were also made under travel, as fewer trips than anticipated were made in 1993 due to the low rate of implementation of the returnee operation. In mid-1993, the Regional Liaison Office moved to a single office, which resulted in economies in overall office operating costs. Higher than expected expenditure was incurred to cover the running costs of a Joint United Nations dispensary in Addis Ababa, the cost of which is shared among United Nations offices in Ethiopia.

(b) **1994 planned implementation**

53. The revised 1994 estimates take into account the closure, effective January 1994, of the offices in Dire Dawa and Awasa leaving a minimum local staff up to June 1994 to complete the unfinished activities of the offices. Savings made from the closure of these offices were offset by increases in salaries and common staff costs resulting from the extension, through 31 December 1994, of several other posts in Ethiopia that are funded under Special Programmes. These posts were originally foreseen for discontinuation by the end of June 1994. However, delayed implementation of the repatriation of Somali refugees in eastern Ethiopia necessitated extension of these posts to 1995. On 1 January 1994, a UNHCR Field Office was opened in Humera and two international and eleven General Service posts were created in order to ensure effective coordination of the returnee operation from the Sudan. The staffing and running costs of this office are included in the revised 1994 estimate which accounts for a large portion of the increase in the 1994 revised amounts over the initial 1994 estimates.

(c) **1995 programme proposals**

54. Based on the assumption that the pending voluntary repatriation of Somali refugees will begin in 1994 and continue into 1995, it is expected that UNHCR's activities in Ethiopia will have decreased by mid-1995, allowing for a considerable reduction in staff and non-staff costs. Hence, nine international posts and 42 General Service posts are identified for discontinuation, effective June and December 1995 respectively.

UNHCR EXPENDITURE IN ETHIOPIA

(in thousands of United States dollars)

1993	1994		1995	
AMOUNT OBLIGATED	ALLOCATION APPROVED BY 1993 EXCOM	PROPOSED REVISED ALLOCATION	SOURCE OF FUNDS AND TYPE OF ASSISTANCE	PROPOSED ALLOCATION/ PROJECTION
GENERAL PROGRAMMES (1)				
11,993.7 a/	9,356.9	7,070.0	CARE AND MAINTENACE	3,684.0
13.7 b/	–	–	VOLUNTARY REPATRIATION	–
3,901.7 c/	4,428.7	4,259.2	LOCAL SETTLEMENT	4,048.7
158.5 d/	32.6	–	RESETTLEMENT	–
–	–	2,960.2	PROGRAMME DELIVERY See Annexes I a and II a	1,770.7
16,067.6	**13,818.2**	**14,289.4**	**SUB–TOTAL OPERATIONS**	**9,503.4**
1,074.2	965.7	595.5	ADMINISTRATIVE SUPPORT See Annexes I b and II b	683.9
17,141.8	**14,783.9**	**14,884.9**	**T O T A L (1)**	**10,187.3**
SPECIAL PROGRAMMES (2)				
86.8	75.1	75.1	EDUCATION ACCOUNT 15 university scholarships	75.1
16,723.4	7,393.5	7,105.5	HORN OF AFRICA	8,599.8
–	–	2,073.8	PROGRAMME DELIVERY See Annexes I a and II a	1,254.8
		219.3	ADMINISTRATIVE SUPPORT See Annexes I b and II b	149.2
411.7	–	–	OTHER TRUST FUNDS Various assistance	–
–	–	250.0	PROGRAMME DELIVERY See Annexes I a and II a	–
64.7	67.9	1.4	ADMINISTRATIVE SUPPORT Junior Professional Officer	1.4
17,286.6	**7,536.5**	**9,725.1**	**T O T A L (2)**	**10,080.3**
34,428.4	**22,320.4**	**24,610.0**	**GRAND TOTAL (1+2)**	**20,267.6**

a/ of which US$ 3,640 incurred against Overall Allocation
b/ incurred against Overall Allocation
c/ of which US$ 1,052 incurred against Overall Allocation
d/ of which US$ 124,736 incurred against Overall Allocation

UNITED
NATIONS

A

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Forty-fifth session

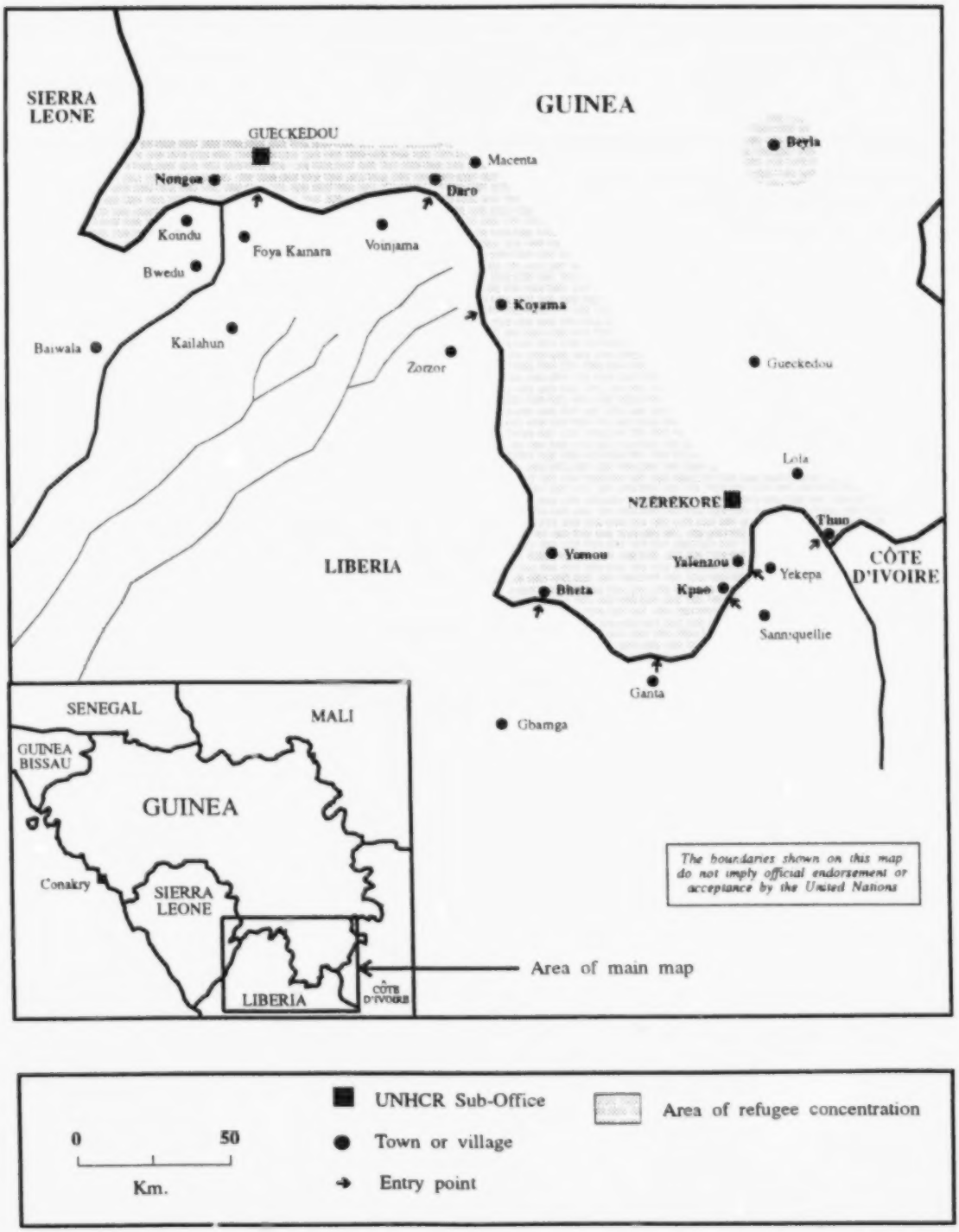
UNHCR ACTIVITIES FINANCED BY VOLUNTARY FUNDS: REPORT FOR 1993-1994 AND PROPOSED PROGRAMMES AND BUDGET FOR 1995

PART I. AFRICA

Section 10 - Guinea
(submitted by the High Commissioner)

GE.94-03278 (E)

GUINEA


SIERRA LEONE
GUINEA
GUECKEDOU
Macenta
Beyla
Nongoa
Daro
Koundu
Foya Kamara
Voinjama
Bwedu
Koyama
Bairwala
Kailahun
Zorzor
Gueckedou
Lola
NZEREKORE
Thuo
Yomou
Yalenzou
Yekepa
CÔTE D'IVOIRE
Bhota
Kpao
Sanniquellie
LIBERIA
Ganta
Gbamga
SENEGAL
MALI
GUINEA BISSAU
GUINEA
Conakry
SIERRA LEONE
LIBERIA
CÔTE D'IVOIRE
Area of main map
The boundaries shown on this map do not imply official endorsement or acceptance by the United Nations
0
50
Km.
UNHCR Sub-Office
Town or village
Entry point
Area of refugee concentration

I.10 GUINEA

Country Overview

Characteristics of the refugee population

1. At 31 December 1993, the refugee population in Guinea stood at 577,157 persons, i.e. 72 per cent Liberians, 28 per cent Sierra Leoneans and 1 from Niger. The first inflows of Liberian and Sierra Leonean refugees in Guinea date back to the beginning of the conflict in Liberia towards the end of 1989. Meanwhile, the inflows have continued without a break. Most of the Liberians are from the Nano, Gio, Kpelle, Vai, Tomas and Mandingo ethnic groups, while the large majority of the Sierra Leonean refugees are from the Vou and Mende ethnic groups. Both the Liberians and the Sierra Leoneans are from rural areas along the borders. Nearly two thirds of the refugees are estimated to be female.

2. Almost all the Sierra Leonean and Liberian refugees have settled in the Forest Region of Guinea, in the prefectures of Nzerekore and Gueckedou. The Liberian refugees have settled more specially in Lola, Yomou, Beyla and Nzerekore, in the west. The Sierra Leonean refugees, on the other hand, are in the area consisting of the prefectures of Macenta, Gueckedou and Kissidougou.

3. Since the early part of 1994, the 80,000 displaced Guineans are no longer included in the refugee caseload or assisted as was the case in 1993.

4. Apart from the 576,482 refugees in rural areas, Guinea also hosts 675 urban refugees, consisting of 671 Liberians, 3 Sierra Leoneans and 1 person from Niger, all in Conakry and all assisted by UNHCR under the care and maintenance project.

PREFECTURE	LIBERIANS	SIERRA LEONEANS	TOTAL
Beyla	26 725	741	27 466
Nzerekore	102 177	574	102 751
Lola	39 923	195	40 118
Youmou	62 949	80	63 029
TOTAL EAST	231 774	1 590	233 364
Gueckedou	58 006	157 600	215 606
Macenta	122 819	770	123 596
Kissidougou	2 794	1 122	3 916
TOTAL WEST	183 619	159 499	343 118
Conakry	671	3+1*	675
*Niger			
OVERALL TOTAL	416 064	161 092+1*	577 157

Major developments (1993 and first quarter 1994)

5. The refugee population in Guinea has steadily increased in the period under review. The largest inflows were towards the end of 1992 and in the first half of 1993. They have been brought about by the situation in the two countries (Liberia, Sierra Leone).

6. Emergency relief assistance was provided for new arrivals along with the implementation of the existing project.

7. In 1993, a mission from the UNHCR Technical Section (PTSS) carried out an assessment of UNHCR activities in Guinea in the crop production and income-generation sectors. The mission recommended that crop production activities should be strengthened by emphasizing micro-projects. It noted that significant and encouraging results in rice growing had been achieved by some refugees, whose average yield per hectare under cultivation may vary between 785 kg and 1,538 kg. The mission estimated that these refugees, who consist of 20,000 families, might become self-sufficient by 1995.

8. A survey to monitor the nutritional status of refugees was conducted in 1993. It shows that, despite the reduced food ration, the nutritional status of settled refugees has remained fairly satisfactory. However, the status of vulnerable groups and new arrivals requires constant attention.

9. A joint mission by the World Food Programme (WFP)/UNHCR, the United States Agency for International Development (USAID) and the International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies carried out an assessment of the refugees' food needs and of the implementation of the recommendations of the 1992 mission.

10. The mission not only recommended that food assistance for the refugees should be maintained until the end of 1994, but also that the food basket should be expanded to include pulses for new arrivals and that a household budget and consumption survey should be organized. The mission was also of the opinion that, in view of the encouraging results achieved in food crop production by nearly 20,000 families, food aid for those families should be terminated in early 1995.

11. The Organization of African Unity (OAU) Commission of Fifteen on Refugees fielded a mission to the refugee reception area in early February 1994. The mission held talks with the authorities in the areas and got an idea of the refugees' conditions of settlement.

12. Despite the peace agreements signed in Cotonou on 25 July 1993, fighting between the various Liberian factions continues in Liberia, thus considerably hampering the organization of voluntary repatriation in 1994.

Programme objectives and priorities

13. In this context, the priority objectives will be to consolidate the results already achieved in the implementation of the multisectoral programme (care and maintenance) and to provide assistance for the refugees and, in particular, for those (new arrivals, vulnerable groups) whose condition still

requires ongoing support. At the same time, the current trend towards the gradual reduction of food assistance should continue to take shape depending on the progress made with regard to food self-sufficiency. The improvement of registration operations will continue in order to obtain statistical data on refugee movements, vulnerable groups, new arrivals and relatively self-sufficient refugees.

14. Efforts to increase swamp land reclamation and develop rice cultivation will be intensified. In this connection, there are plans to provide the necessary inputs (seeds, tools) and technical training for newly arrived refugees who are capable of doing agricultural work.

15. With the assistance of social welfare services, projects will be implemented on behalf of women heads of household and unaccompanied children.

16. There were few opportunities for vocational training under the earlier programmes. Henceforth, efforts will be made to provide vocational training for young people. With the assistance of the German cooperation agency, Bundesministerium für Zusammenarbeit (BMZ), a vocational training programme will be set up during the 1994-1995 academic year. It should provide young people who have completed their secondary studies with the tools enabling them to take part in economic life in Guinea and their country origin (Liberia, Sierra Leone).

17. Seminars to promote refugee law and repatriation will be organized by the UNHCR Branch Office for the local authorities and agencies taking part in the implementation of the project or likely to be involved in repatriation in due course.

18. In 1993, about 114 refugee candidates for family reunion were selected for resettlement in the United States of America. The changes made in the resettlement programme in the United States of America in July 1993 by the competent immigration services slowed down the processing of new requests. The UNHCR Branch Office in Conakry will continue to provide assistance to refugee resettlement candidates meeting UNHCR standards and the requirements of the new procedures established in the United States of America and other potential countries of resettlement.

Arrangements for implementation/related inputs

19. Despite the situation prevailing in Liberia, UNHCR will maintain the plan of action for repatriation in order to update it as rapidly as necessary when the time comes. The implementation of the multisectoral care and maintenance programme is ensured by 20 implementing agencies and Guinean Government departments, in accordance with the subsidiary agreements concluded with UNHCR. These international and local non-governmental organizations (NGOs) include Médecins sans Frontières (MSF) Belgium and the Mission philafricaine, for the health sector; the Adventist Development and Relief Agency (ADRA) and the International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies, for logistics and food distribution; the Agence des musulmans d'Afrique et koweïtienne and the International Rescue Committee, for the educational sector; the Organisation Catholique pour la promotion humaine, the Guinean

Red Cross and the Protestant Church, for community services; and the Centre international de développement et de recherches (CIDR) and the Fonds d'appui aux initiatives de base (FAIB), for activities in the income-generation sector. Refugee registration and crop production will be ensured by the Ministry of Planning and the Regional Department of the Ministry of Agriculture, respectively. Water supplies and road maintenance and repairs in the refugee reception area (Nzerekore, Gueckedou) will be implemented by the Société nationale d'approvisionnement d'eau (SNAPE) and the Bureau technique de génie rural (BTGR), respectively.

20. In 1994, WFP is providing 52,403 mt of basic food items (cereals, oils, split peas) and soya-wheat blend (a type of high-protein flour), thus covering the needs of 577,914 refugees.

General Programmes

(a) Variations in planned activities in 1993

Care and maintenance

21. There has been an increase in the food needs covered by WFP, but also in needs in other sectors (transport, domestic items, shelter, water, agriculture) of the care and maintenance project financed by UNHCR. The inflows have led UNHCR to revise the budget for the care and maintenance project upwards from $10,824,600 to $14,077,100, i.e. by $3,252,500 or 30 per cent. Additional needs have thus been covered in key sectors, such as transport, domestic items, shelter, water and micro-projects implemented for 20,000 families.

22. In 1993 and contrary to what had previously been agreed with the November 1992 joint WFP/UNHCR mission, expanded to include donors and UNHCR's operational partners, assistance for 80,000 displaced Guineans was extended for nine months following a request made by the Government of Guinea to UNHCR and WFP headquarters.

Voluntary repatriation

23. The plan of action initially drawn up in 1992 and updated in 1993 with a view to the voluntary repatriation of Liberian refugees could not be implemented because hostilities broke out again in Liberia. The UNHCR Branch Office in Conakry nevertheless reports that, in addition to the few cases of spontaneous returnees, whose number is very small, 529 refugees were repatriated under UNHCR auspices during the past year.

24. The repatriation of Sierra Leone refugees was also not organized, partly because fighting in the refugees' area of origin became more intense and partly because Guinea's land borders were closed during the election campaign in the country. However, some cases of individual repatriation for a total of 1,047 Sierra Leonean refugees were registered and assisted by the UNHCR Branch Office in Conakry.

(b) 1994 planned implementation

Care and maintenance

25. In 1994, WFP will continue to provide food assistance to all the refugees in accordance with the recommendations of the joint WFP/UNHCR/donor mission in February-March 1994.

26. In addition to the maintenance of assistance to all refugees until the end of 1994, these recommendations provide, inter alia, for the granting of an additional ration of pulses to new arrivals/vulnerable groups, the organization of two nutritional surveys and a refugee household budget-consumption survey and the improvement of refugee registration procedures (old and new arrivals).

27. The transport and distribution of non-food items will be ensured by the purchase of additional rolling stock/lorries.

28. The multisectoral care and maintenance project will also cover the refugees' new and additional needs and, in particular, those of new arrivals in various areas (blankets, soap, utensils and other basic items).

29. In 1994, health care will be made available to vulnerable groups, new arrivals and, to a lesser extent, the other refugees. However, if conditions so permit, the policy of requiring payment for health care might be tested on a small scale in accordance with the recommendation by the 1992 mission.

30. The social services programme focusing on the training of vulnerable groups, women and children will be strengthened. Training seminars and events for the observance of the International Year of the Family will be organized by the social welfare services in cooperation with the national social affairs departments.

31. In primary education, nearly 1,120 teachers have been recruited to give courses to 55,000 pupils in 169 schools. The initial objectives were to increase the number of primary schools by 20 per cent, as well as the number of pupils by 20 per cent, but these projections turned out to be too high in relation to the budget allocation.

32. The programme provides for the continuation of the policy of promoting food self-sufficiency by increasing the amount of cultivated land, supplying agricultural inputs and reclaiming swamp land for rice cultivation.

33. With regard to refugee protection, the training activities undertaken in preceding years will be continued in 1994.

34. The breakdown by sector of activity of the allocations for 1994 and 1995 is as follows (in US$):

Sectors	Initial allocation 1994	Revised allocation 1994	Initial allocation 1995
Transport	3 044 825	3 044 835	3 200 000
Domestic needs	885 255	510 076	200 000
Water	986 415	871 116	250 000
Sanitation	458 920	450 000	200 000
Health	1 990 855	1 724 345	1 500 000
Shelter	178 635	150 000	350 000
Community services	439 870	115 000	600 000
Education	1 997 660	2 800 000	1 800 000
Agriculture	865 120	765 000	700 000
Forestry	113 890	100 000	200 000
Income generation	258 170	150 000	200 000
Legal assistance	283 415	22 628	280 000
Agency op. support	70 170	60 000	90 000
Project personnel	2 356 700	0	0
Programme delivery costs	0	2 662 800	2 654 000
Total	13 929 900	12 425 800	12 224 000

Voluntary repatriation

35. As a result of the current situation in Liberia and in Sierra Leone, where the hostilities are continuing, only a few requests for voluntary repatriation have been registered by UNHCR. The plan of action drawn up in 1992 and revised in 1993 with a view to the repatriation of Liberian and Sierra Leonean refugees might be revised again and updated in 1994 if noticeable positive changes take place in the short term.

36. In the meantime, a project with an allocation of $160,000 for the repatriation of 2,400 refugees has been under way since early 1994.

(c) 1995 programme proposals

Care and maintenance

37. The multisectoral care and maintenance project for Liberian and Sierra Leonean refugees will be continued in 1995 in its 1994 form.

However, in view of the considerable progress the refugees have made in crop production, it is estimated that between 120,000 to 170,000 refugees are self-sufficient and might do without food assistance.

38. While giving priority to the promotion of refugee self-sufficiency through the development of agricultural and income-generating activities, the project should gradually show a drop in the volume of assistance and should benefit new arrivals and vulnerable groups.

39. Accordingly, activities in key sectors (transport and distribution of non-food items, health, agriculture, education and vocational training, income-generating activities) should continue to benefit from considerable UNHCR support if no large-scale repatriation takes place in the course of 1995.

40. In the health sector, care will still be available to new arrivals and vulnerable groups. The payment of the costs of health care should begin to be collected from refugees whose level of self-sufficiency is recognized as such.

41. The activities undertaken in preceding years in the primary education field will be continued in 1995 for pupils who have not been repatriated.

42. The International Rescue Committee will consider ways of facilitating the transition to the Guinean system for refugee pupils in the reception area (or integration in primary school curricula).

43. The group of women heads of household and refugee children will continue to benefit from UNHCR's efforts through technical training, which will be provided on the spot by the programme's community social services.

44. Efforts to increase the refugees' food self-sufficiency will continue in 1995 through the supply of agricultural inputs, the expansion of the amount of reclaimed swamp land for rice cultivation and the refocusing of income-generating activities in accordance with the recommendations of the December 1993 mission carried out by the UNHCR Technical Section.

Special programmes

(a) Variations in planned activities in 1993

Education Account

45. In 1993, five refugee students received UNHCR assistance to continue their studies in Conakry. At the beginning of the 1993-1994 academic year, they were transferred either to the United States of America or to other English-speaking countries, where conditions for their studies are better. An application on behalf of 100 candidates for vocational training could not be accepted by headquarters owing to the lack of financial resources.

Trust Funds

German Cooperation Programme (DAFI)

46. During the 1993-1994 academic year, 13 other refugee students receiving assistance from the Albert Einstein German Academic Initiative (DAFI) continued their studies in various countries (Ghana, Sierra Leone).

Agricultural project

47. As part of action to promote self-sufficiency, a programme to reclaim swamp land for rice cultivation began in 1993 with an allocation of $145,000, which was donated by Japanese cooperation and made it possible to provide seeds, tools and technical training for 300 refugee families.

(b) 1994 planned implementation

48. The project to reclaim swamp land for rice cultivation will continue in 1994. Another agricultural project to increase rice production and combat environmental deterioration will be implemented in 1994 with financing from German cooperation (GTZ). Over 212 ha of swamp land, including 55 ha for 1994, will be reclaimed between 1994 and 1997 for rice cultivation. The 1994 project budget is estimated at $57,000 and the total number of beneficiaries by 1997 will be 800 families.

(c) 1995 programme proposals

Education Account

49. UNHCR hopes to continue to assist not only the students who have begun their studies (5 under the Education Account and 13 under the DAFI programme), but also those who show promise of being able to complete higher studies successfully.

Trust Funds

50. As in the previous year, the project to reclaim swamp land for rice cultivation will be implemented with financing from German cooperation (GTZ). The project will provide refugee families with seeds, tools and the necessary technical training.

Programme delivery and administrative support costs

(a) Variations in planned activities in 1993

51. As a result of the continuous inflow of refugees, an administrative restructuring took place in 1993, but many international posts remained vacant in 1993 because of working conditions that are regarded as being difficult and because of remoteness from urban centres.

52. With regard to expenditure by sub-offices, account must be taken of various factors, the main one being the often very difficult situation in the field. Another factor which has had a significant economic and social impact is the devaluation of the CFA franc. Even though Guinea is not a member of the CFA franc group, it is affected by the repercussions of this devaluation. These two factors have had the direct effect of making the operation more expensive in the sub-offices because of the many missions to cover unstaffed posts and the costs of these missions and travel. A third factor is that the common staff costs index adopted for 1993 turned out to be lower than the actual costs recorded during the year. It must be said that this factor is valid for all African countries. The sub-offices started to replace already very used equipment and vehicles damaged during road accidents and this explains the rather high level of expenditure under the heading of non-expendable equipment.

(b) 1994 planned implementation

53. The budget is intended to cover the ordinary operating requirements of the Conakry, Nzerekore and Gueckedou offices. The establishment of two international posts as of 1 July 1994 and five local staff posts as of 1 June 1994 for all of the offices should better ensure programme supervision. It is to be hoped that these posts can be staffed. In addition to staff costs, the budget covers the transport costs of mission staff, the replacement of vehicles and communications costs (radio, telephone). It should also be noted that, as a result of the readjustment of the commor staff costs index, administrative costs will be higher. The Nzerekore and Gueckedou sub-offices have experienced large-scale inflows and many security problems. This will require the purchase of radio equipment and walkie-talkies to enable the staff to work undisturbed. Emphasis will be placed on field monitoring in 1994 to facilitate the establishment of appropriate conditions for repatriation and this is why posts and operational expenditure in the field are being stressed.

(c) 1995 programme proposals

54. The 1995 proposal is more or less unchanged in relation to the 1994 revised budget and will cover, inter alia, the salaries of 48 local and 19 international officials, the ordinary operating expenses of the 3 offices, allocations for monitoring missions and vehicle replacement costs.

UNHCR EXPENDITURE IN GUINEA

(in thousands of United States dollars)

1993	1994		1995	
AMOUNT OBLIGATED	ALLOCATION APPROVED BY 1993 EXCOM	PROPOSED REVISED ALLOCATION	SOURCE OF FUNDS AND TYPE OF ASSISTANCE	PROPOSED ALLOCATION/ PROJECTION
		GENERAL PROGRAMMES (1)		
16 226.3	13 929.9	9 763.0	CARE AND MAINTENANCE	9 570.0
30.5 a/	-	160.0 b/	VOLUNTARY REPATRIATION	-
2.9 a/	-	-	RESETTLEMENT	-
-	-	2 662.8	PROGRAMME DELIVERY See annexes I a and II a	2 654.0
16 259.7	13 929.9	12 585.8	SUBTOTAL OPERATIONS	12 224.0
-	-	275.2	ADMINISTRATIVE SUPPORT See annexes I b and II b	288.8
16 259.7	13 929.9	12 861.0	TOTAL (1)	12 512.8
		SPECIAL PROGRAMMES (2)		
2.7	3.4	3.4	EDUCATION ACCOUNT 5 university scholarships	3.4
147.3	-	57.0	OTHER TRUST FUNDS Various assistance	-
73.4	23.8	67.0	ADMINISTRATIVE SUPPORT Junior Professional Officer	67.0
223.4	27.2	127.4	TOTAL (2)	70.4
16 483.1	13 957.1	12 988.4	GRAND TOTAL (1 + 2)	12 583.2

a/ Obligation incurred against Overall Allocation.

b/ Allocated from the General Allocation for Voluntary Repatriation.

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Forty-fifth session

UNHCR ACTIVITIES FINANCED BY VOLUNTARY FUNDS: REPORT FOR 1993 AND 1994 AND PROPOSED PROGRAMMES AND BUDGET FOR 1995

PART I. AFRICA

Section 11 - Kenya

(submitted by the High Commissioner)

GE.94-03128

KENYA

SUDAN
ETHIOPIA
Kakuma
Mandera
El Wak
UGANDA
SOMALIA
KENYA
Dagahaley
Liboi
Dadaab
Ifo
Hagadera
Lake Victoria
Thika
NAIROBI
Marafa
UNITED REPUBLIC OF TANZANIA
Hatimy
Utange
Mombasa
St. Annes
Indian Ocean
The boundaries shown on this map do not imply official endorsement or acceptance by the United Nations
0
200
Km.
UNHCR Branch Office
Refugee/Returnee Site/Camp
UNHCR Field Office

I.11 KENYA

Country Overview

Characteristics of the refugee population

1. At the end of 1993, the total number of refugees in Kenya stood between 300,000 and 350,000. The figure varied according to the source and/or the statistical method used. As noted below, the verification of beneficiary figures has been a priority for 1994. At the end of May 1994, there were 289,000 registered refugees, the majority of whom were Somalis (220,000). The remainder included 38,000 Sudanese, 9,000 Ethiopians and 1,500 from various countries (Uganda, Rwanda, Burundi and Mozambique). There was also an urban caseload of some 20,000 persons of different nationalities.

2. The majority of the Somalis are nomads and pastoralists who fled their home areas in 1991/1992 in the aftermath of internecine clan and tribal warfare, drought and subsequent famine. The Sudanese are the victims of civil war in the southern Sudan and belong predominantly to the Dinka and Nuer tribes. The Ethiopians are mainly Oromo nomads from southern Ethiopia who were victims of violent tribal clashes followed by the severe drought of 1992. The others include nationals of different countries, e.g. Uganda, Rwanda and Burundi, who were forced to flee their places of origin due to ethnic conflicts and large-scale civil unrest. The urban caseload consists of various types of asylum-seekers from a wide spectrum of countries.

3. The majority of Somalis are women and children (53 and 28 per cent, respectively) while those from the Sudan are children, (38 per cent) and unaccompanied minor males (28 per cent).

Major developments (1993 and first quarter 1994)

4. The beginning of 1993 witnessed a marked decline in the influx of refugees to Kenya. The average rate decreased from 900 persons per day in 1992 to less than 200 per month in 1993/94. The reduction in the number of new arrivals can be attributed to the gradual improvement in the security situation in Ethiopia, Uganda and some parts of Somalia.

5. During 1993, UNHCR expanded its relief and rehabilitation activities all over the Gedo and Juba regions of Somalia under the supervision of the six operational support outposts in Somalia. However, the deteriorating security situation in many parts of Somalia in late 1993 and 1994 adversely affected the momentum of the repatriation.

6. The security situation in the camps in Kenya has remained fluid and fragile. Incidents of banditry against relief workers and refugees, including such criminal offences as murder, arson, rape, theft and the hijacking of vehicles,

continued. Efforts are underway to strengthen and equip the Kenyan security forces, to fence off the compounds, and to launch information campaigns aimed at enhancing security awareness among the refugee population.

7. With progress having been made in the repatriation movements, the Branch Office in Nairobi initiated a process of consolidating and closing camps. Walda camp was closed in 1993, and Banissa, El Wak, Habaswein and Mandera followed in the first quarter of 1994. Liboi camp is to be closed at the end of June 1994. Those refugees who wished to return to their places of origin prior to a camp closing, were provided with an assistance package. Those who opted not to return were given transportation assistance to move to the Dadaab camps.

8. The food situation in Kenya in 1993 deteriorated as a result of drought, which led to a shortfall in maize production. The Government of Kenya estimates that 5 million Kenyans who are living in the north-east, central and Rift Valley Provinces will be severely affected by food shortages.

9. The year 1993 also witnessed a rapid decline in the value of the Kenyan Shilling, which reached its lowest level, KSh. 80 to the dollar, in August 1993. Since September 1993, however, the currency has started appreciating in value.

Programme objectives and priorities

10. The completion of consolidating demographic data on the camp population will be a priority of the programme in 1994. The main objectives of the country programme in 1994 are:

- to maintain the satisfactory health and nutritional status of refugees, achieved in the preceding year;

- to close and consolidate camps to improve the efficient delivery of assistance and decrease budget allocation.

- to undertake a gradual shift in the emphasis of the care and maintenance programme from life-sustaining activities to more socially oriented ones, i.e. expansion of education, community development, and income-generation activities aimed at directly benefiting the vulnerable groups;

- to prepare the refugees for voluntary repatriation and to continue to organize repatriation movements; and

- to continue to manage the Cross Border Operation (CBO) in Somalia until conditions in Somalia permit the maintenance of an effective presence in Mogadishu.

Arrangements for implementation/related inputs

11. The Ministry of Home Affairs and National Heritage of Kenya is the Government counterpart to UNHCR. A bilateral sub-agreement signed between the Ministry and UNHCR defines the parameters of UNHCR assistance in Kenya. The

Government of Kenya is also responsible for the implementation of programmes that include the management of the Thika/Ruiru transit camp.

12. At the beginning of 1994, the Branch Office benefited from cooperation with 21 implementing partners who were involved in the implementation of the multi-sectoral care and maintenance programme in Kenya. These included UNICEF, CARE, the International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies (IFRC), the Lutheran World Federation (LWF), the International Rescue Committee (IRC) and Médecins sans Fontières (MSF). There were 25 non-governmental organizations (NGOs) implementing sectoral activities under the Cross Border Operation (CBO) inside Somalia.

13. A number of Islamic agencies also continued to feature prominently in the care and maintenance programme in camps in Kenya. Although the Branch Office did not conclude sub-agreements with them, given their independent funding status, Letters of Association were signed with some, clearly defining UNHCR's role and that of the agency.

14. Arrangements for the implementation of quick impact projects (QIPs) in Somalia under the CBO were concluded with local as well as international implementing partners.

15. In January 1994, Phase II of the agreement between WFP and UNHCR on refugee food aid officially began. Under this agreement, WFP took over the operational responsibility for transporting WFP-resourced food from the port of entry to the Extended Delivery Points, which in Kenya are at the camps. Following a WFP/UNHCR food assessment mission in January 1993, a planning figure of 350,000 beneficiaries was adopted. WFP estimated the food requirements, pending further assessment in the second half of 1994, at some 98,789 metric tons for the period October 1993 to December 1994.

General Programmes

(a) Variations in planned activities in 1993

16. In the absence of any significant new influxes into the country in 1993, the Kenyan programme achieved a stable operational platform that enabled normal implementation of planned activities. Some of the unplanned activities, such as the rehabilitation of two thirds of Utange camp that was damaged by fire, inter-camp transfers of refugees and the recent influx of new refugees into Kakuma from south Sudan, were funded within General Programme allocations.

17. The 1993 allocation from General Programmes catered for multi-sectoral assistance to Ethiopian, Somali and Sudanese refugees in camps. In the course of the year, the programme evolved from emergency to a stable care and maintenance phase, which allowed for a shift in emphasis from strictly survival-oriented project activities to more socially-oriented projects.

18. Repatriation to Somalia from camps in Kenya was funded from allocations under the Special Programme for the CBO, while Ethiopian and individual cases were repatriated with funds allocated from the General Allocation for Voluntary Repatriation.

19. In the course of 1993, the medical and nutritional components of programmes as well as improvements in the water and sanitation sectors contributed to the maintenance of a good health and nutritional standard in the camps. Mortality rates were brought down to 1/10,000 per day. The decline in the prevalence of malnutrition allowed for the discontinuation of all wet supplementary feeding programmes in December 1993.

20. Community development activities dominate social services in the camps. They revolve mainly around women's groups and seek to promote community awareness and efforts geared towards self reliance.

21. Even though continuous efforts were made in 1993 to introduce different types of income-generating activities, only limited success could be achieved, mainly due to a poor natural resource base in the camps and restricted market possibilities. Caritas implements a tailoring project for women in Dadaab, and an income generating project for the disabled was implemented by CARE. Agricultural income-generating activities proved largely not to be viable because of the scarcity of water in all camps and their surroundings.

(b) **1994 planned implementation**

22. The general care and maintenance programme will continue to be implemented in order to maintain the good health and nutritional standard of refugees in all camps. Efforts will be made to supply water to refugees in adequate quantity. Emphasis will be given to a shift in resources from development of the infrastracture to the education, social services and income-generating sectors.

23. The consolidation of camps requires the expansion of all essential infrastructure facilities in Dadaab, such as shelter, health, sanitation and water, to meet the additional requirements arising from the transfer of refugees.

24. A major exercise that had not been foreseen under the present allocations is the closure of Liboi and Utange camps, and the repatriation and/or transfer of approximately 84,000 refugees who are living in these camps to the Dadaab camps. The request to close these camps was made by the Government of Kenya to the Branch Office for reasons of national security. Though the Branch Office has formally requested the Government to be flexible with the deadline for closure in view of the planned repatriation, plans are already underway to ensure the closure of Liboi camp by the end of June 1994.

25. Organized voluntary repatriation movements to Somalia are expected to continue throughout 1994. The target area for return (for which an operational plan has been prepared but awaits the results of inter-clan negotiations) will continue to be the Lower and Middle Juba regions. More than 125,000 persons from the Utange, Marafa, and Dadaab camps have expressed their desire to return to these regions. The Branch Office has been exploring the possibility of repatriation by sea from Mombassa to the nearest feasible port(s) in Somalia.

Local transporters have also been identified to transport the homeward bound returnees from the port of landing to their places of origin. The United Nations Operation in Somalia (UNOSOM II) will provide escorts for the returnee convey to ensure security en route.

26. Repatriation of individual cases to Somalia, Ethiopia, Uganda, Mozambique and other countries is also envisaged to continue. It is foreseen that individual repatriation arrangements by commercial airlines, air charters and by road will have to be made for approximately 12,500 persons. For this purpose, $ 3,291,000 have been allocated under General Programmes.

(c) **1995 programme proposals**

27. As an important strategy towards developing a more efficient and effective programme delivery system, the UNHCR Branch Office in Nairobi intends to adopt a single implementing partner or lead agency formula. This policy would drastically reduce the large number of agencies and sub-agreements that have to be managed. Multi-sectoral activities implemented by a single agency would render coordination and management of the projects less complex.

Care and Maintenance

28. In 1994, more accurate statistics will be established by undertaking a headcount of Somali refugees in the Dadaab and coastal camps, and the Sudanese in Kakuma. This, coupled with the organized repatriation and spontaneous movements out of the camps, is expected to lower the total camp refugee population in Kenya to approximately 200,000.

29. The overall focus of care and maintenance activities in 1995 will continue to be the maintenance of a satisfactory health and nutritional standard for refugees. Primary health care activities in Dadaab will be improved by establishing nine satellite clinics to treat 10-15,000 persons per clinic. The availability of hospital beds in the camps will be maintained at a ratio 1:1,000. Water sector activities will aim to provide 9-15 liters of water per person per day.

30. Primary education will be made more accessible to the Somali caseload. Six additional primary schools will be established in the Dadaab camps. In addition to primary education, the Sudanese caseload will also have increased access to secondary educational opportunities. One additional secondary school with a capacity of 150 students will be established.

31. Efforts will be made to optimize the use of existing installations. The replacement of essential equipment, shelter materials, water pumps, generators, vehicles, etc. will receive priority over the creation of new facilities.

32. Income-generating activities that could help refugees become self-sufficient and/or find gainful employment opportunities upon their repatriation will be given high priority. Feasible sectors of income generation activities such as

animal husbandry and crop production will be explored and implemented. The participation of vulnerable segments of the population, and of women in particular will be emphasized when implementing these activities.

33. In 1995 the mixed urban caseload of 5,000 refugees will continue to be assisted in job placement, vocational training, education and counselling services. Refugees coming from countries which have attained some political stability, will be counselled to return to their home areas.

34. The sectoral breakdown for the initial and revised budgets for 1994 and the proposed initial budget for 1995 under the care and maintenance programme are as follows (in US dollars):

Sectors	1994 Initial	1994 Revised	1995 Initial
Food	750,700	656,087	392,679
Transport/Logistics	3,808,900	4,446,838	3,314,884
Domestic needs	1,461,600	1,349,604	1,704,624
Water	1,510,500	1,922,295	1,322,400
Sanitation	529,800	501,136	413,865
Health	4,855,100	5,569,412	3,820,354
Shelter	1,457,600	1,349,797	1,268,726
Community Services	1,046,000	867,617	440,574
Education	1,088,400	824,733	547,525
Crop production	123,800	40,985	30,925
Livestock	142,000	0	0
Forestry	172,900	0	125,730
Income generation	143,700	43,082	0
Legal assistance	292,000	409,790	269,267
Agency op. support	3,817,600	4,273,924	3,984,347
Total	21,200,600	*22,255,300	17,635,900

* excluding $ 200,000 allocated from 1994 Programme Reserve to cover 1993 additional requirements under care and maintenance.

Voluntary repatriation

35. In 1995, a General Programmes allocation is proposed for individual cases who wish to return to countries other than Somalia, e.g. Ethiopia, Uganda, Mozambique. Some 10,200 persons in this category will benefit from a repatriation cash grant (that would vary with the destination) and transportation assistance in the form of air and bus tickets.

Local Settlement

36. Refugees living in urban areas in need of assistance in the field of education, counselling, job placement and vocational training will be covered

under this programme. Only 2,000 individual cases are expected to benefit from this type of assistance in 1995.

Resettlement

37. It is anticipated that quotas for resettlement will remain low in 1995. Therefore, the Branch Office plans to process vulnerable refugees (women at risk, medical and protection cases), as a matter of priority.

38. Of the approximately 7,000 persons that are expected to be resettled mainly in the United States, Canada and Australia, some 30 per cent will be persons in the vulnerable categories. The remaining will be family reunion cases.

Special Programmes

Education Account

39. Thirteen refugee university students of various nationalities are being supported by UNHCR to continue their studies. The 1994 allocation covers their scholarship assistance.

Horn of Africa

(a) **Variations in planned activities in 1993**

Cross Border Operation

40. In September 1992, the Branch Office in Nairobi launched the CBO into Somalia by establishing base camps in Mandera and El Wak. By the end of 1993, six operational support outposts had been established inside Somalia, namely Badera, Garbahare and Lugh in Gedo Region' and Kismayo, Afmadou and Buuale in the Lower and Middle Juba Regions. Branch Office Nairobi also oversaw activities in Mogadishu and the rest of Somalia, excluding North-West Somalia.

41. Rehabilitation of basic communal services and infrastructure was implemented through QIPs. More than 25 NGOs, international as well as local, were involved in implementing 358 QIPs. These micro-projects are being implemented in various sectors such as water, health, agriculture, animal husbandry, education, and the rehabilitation of communal facilities.

42. The Liaison Office in Mogadishu was established in late 1992 to support the CBO in Somalia by facilitating the flow and exchange of information between United Nations agencies, donors, NGOs and UNHCR offices in the region.

43. In 1993, UNHCR provided assistance to 26,000 Somalis to return to their places of origin. Some 23,000 returnees were repatriated by truck to Luuq and Bardera areas while 3,000 were flown to places where access by road was not feasible. In addition, more than 30,000 persons returned spontaneously without transport assistance from UNHCR.

(b) **1994 planned implementation**

44. In 1994, the CBO aims at the intensification of rehabilitation activities in the Middle and Lower Juba regions to support the return of some 50,000 refugees from the 140,000 who have registered to return to their home areas from camps in Kenya. In 1994, the CBO will continue to be implemented by the Branch Office in Nairobi.

45. The CBO plan of action, which has been revised as a result of lack of funds, and has been hampered by a deterioration of the security environment, intends to:

- provide rehabilitation assistance through QIPs to areas of actual return;
- encourage aid agencies to complement short-term UNHCR assistance efforts;
- maintain a minimal core of international and local staff in charge of ensuring proper clearance, transport, reception and reintegration inside of Somalia;
- increase coordination with UNOSOM II for all aspects of humanitarian assistance pertaining to the reintegration of the returnees; and
- continue to provide UNHCR family packages that include three months food, two blankets, one jerrycan and one tarpaulin, and to continue to arrange transportation from the camps to the closest point near the final destination using feasible means of transport (air, sea or road) in a cost-effective manner.

46. Efforts are being made to open new operational outposts in areas of return and to close those where returnees have been received and the initial process of reintegration has been completed. By the end of February 1994, Garbahare outpost was closed, followed by Luuq at the end of April. Bardera is scheduled to be closed by the end of June 1994.

(c) **1995 programme proposals**

47. In 1995, UNHCR will continue to promote the voluntary repatriation of Somali refugees residing in the camps in Kenya. A provision for the reception of 50,000 official returnees is foreseen for 1995. However, towards the end of 1994, an appraisal of the prevailing situation may lead to a revision of this estimate. The QIP programme will need to be continued in a few areas where concentrations of returnees are high. Emphasis will be given for UNHCR funding of such schemes in places of origin which other donor agencies cannot initially reach. It is anticipated that specialized development agencies will supplement the rehabilitation and reconstruction activities initiated by UNHCR in 1993/94.

Other Trust Funds

Women Victims of Violence (WVV) Project

48. In June 1993, the Branch Office proposed a special project for refugee women who were victims of rape and other types of violence against women refugees in the Kenyan camps.

49. The project is designed to provide preventive security for women in the camps in the north-east, as well as give counselling, medical assistance and income-generating opportunities to an increasing number of refugee women who fell victims to rape and physical abuse in and around the camps.

50. In 1994, the project employed a Coordinator and two female Protection and Social Service Officers who are mainly responsible for the implementation of this project. Efforts were made to identify the victims and to conceptualize the assistance measures to meet the immediate needs of the victims. Fencing off of the camps was also initiated as a preventive measure.

51. The primary beneficiaries of the project are approximately 19,200 women refugees from Somalia, the Sudan and Ethiopia who run a disproportionately high risk of falling victim to violence aimed at women. These include 130 known rape victims. The total planned outlay for this project is $ 1.8 million.

52. Continuation of activities under the WVV project is foreseen for 1995 and will most probably be brought under General Programmes. The project will continue to emphasize preventive security measures, especially the maintenance of the fences that have been erected. The creation of income-generation opportunities for women in general, and for victims of violence in particular, will continue to be pursued. The feasibility of organized harvesting and sale of firewood in the camps as income-generating opportunities will be assessed.

Rational Energy Supply, Conservation, Utilization, and Education (RESCUE)

53. In an effort to reverse the trend of environmental degradation in refugee impacted areas of north-east Kenya, an environmental project was established in 1993. Project RESCUE aims at reafforestation, and the adoption of energy conservation measures by promoting the use of energy-efficient cooking stoves. The Government of Germany contributed funds for the implementation of this project.

54. Since September 1993 tree nurseries were established and put into operation in all of the three camps in the Dadaab area. Some 110,620 seedlings of 21 species were produced for distribution in 1993. Efforts are being made to promote tree planting by refugees, students and local Kenyans of Somali ethnic background. A total of 5,271 cooking stoves of different types were distributed among the refugees. Those who receive stoves are required to participate in plantation works in the tree planting zones or in home compounds. The German

Agency for Technical Cooperation (GTZ) is responsible for the overall implementation of this project and provides technical guidance. The total disbursement for the implementation of the first phase of the RESCUE project was DM 500,000.

55. The efforts initiated in 1993 to reduce the impact on the natural surroundings in the refugee impacted areas, particularly in the north east, will be continued in 1994.

Programme Delivery and Administrative Support Costs

(a) Variation in planned activities in 1993

56. UNHCR activities in Somalia (except North-West Somalia) were carried out from six operational outposts which were serviced from Kenya through the cross-border operation. Due to the security situation, staff members assigned to the outposts in Somalia were on mission status which raised the administrative cost of maintaining staff under the cross-border operation significantly. These staff costs were offset by savings made under general operating expenses, supplies and non-expendable property as, due to the situation in Somalia, the outposts could not be fully equipped as expected.

(b) 1994 planned implementation

57. The revised 1994 estimates are higher than the intially approved allocation. This is due, in part, to higher common staff costs as a result of the introduction of Mandatory Absence for the Relief of Stress (MARS) to assist staff assigned in Somalia under the CBO to carry out their functions and responsibilities. The revised 1994 estimate also includes provision for the payment of "Hazard Allowances" to international staff members assigned to Somalia. Kenya has adopted a policy of consolidation and subsequent closure of camps and this process enabled Sub-Office Mandera to be closed in March 1994.

58. Following a staffing review mission from Headquarters and a subsequent proposal by the Branch Office, the staffing requirements of the Office have been revised. In Nairobi, the posts of a Nutritionist and of a Resettlement Officer will be discontinued effective 31 May and 31 July 1994. A further eight General Service posts were identified for discontinuation between May and December 1994. On the other hand, two General Service posts - a Logistics Assistant and a Personnel Clerk - were created effective 1 June 1994. A post of a Protection Officer in Kakuma will be discontinued effective 30 June 1994. In Dadaab, five General Service posts and one National Officer post will be discontinued on 30 June 1994 while two international posts (Repatriation Officer and a Field Officer) as well as four General Service posts will be discontinued by the end of 1994. Savings resulting from the discontinuation of the above posts are offset by non-staff costs which are higher than the initial 1994 estimates. The revised 1994 budget includes a 20 per cent increase in the rent of the office in Nairobi as well as a general increase in communications costs. Replacement of the representatives' vehicle, which was acquired in 1991, and purchase of office furniture for Dadaab, are also forseen in the revised 1994 estimates.

59. In addition, the unstable security situation in Somalia required that certain measures be put in place. This included, inter alia, the installation and maintenance of a network of radio and communications base stations and the purchase of bullet-proof vests for the staff.

(c) **1995 programme proposals**

60. In 1995, further consolidation and closure of camps is planned in the expectation that conditions in Somalia might be conducive to the repatriation of Somali refugees from Kenya. As a consequence, the 1995 initial estimate shows a significant reduction in programme delivery and administrative support costs as a result of the discontinuation of several posts in 1994 and 1995.

UNHCR EXPENDITURE IN KENYA

(in thousands of United States dollars)

1993	1994			1995
AMOUNT OBLIGATED	ALLOCATION APPROVED BY 1993 EXCOM	PROPOSED REVISED ALLOCATION	SOURCE OF FUNDS AND TYPE OF ASSISTANCE	PROPOSED ALLOCATION/ PROJECTION
			GENERAL PROGRAMMES (1)	
35,259.7	24,527.5	22,455.3	CARE AND MAINTENANCE	17,635.9
2,800.0 a/	5,950.0	3,291.0	VOLUNTARY REPATRIATION	1,827.8
473.4 b/	431.3	450.4	LOCAL SETTLEMENT	428.4
705.3 c/	588.5	202.4	RESETTLEMENT	256.2
–	–	4,233.0	PROGRAMME DELIVERY See Annexes I a and II a	3,530.0
39,238.4	31,497.3	30,632.1	SUB-TOTAL OPERATIONS	23,678.3
723.3	770.3	1,364.0	ADMINISTRATIVE SUPPORT See Annexes I b and II b	1,136.5
39,961.7	32,267.6	31,996.1	TOTAL (1)	24,814.8
			SPECIAL PROGRAMMES (2)	
			EDUCATION ACCOUNT	
35.2	35.2	35.2	13 university scholarships	35.3
16,422.2	22,136.5	9,654.0	HORN OF AFRICA / CROSS BORDER	9,654.0
		4,655.8	PROGRAMME DELIVERY See Annexes I a and II a	4,471.7
–	–	253.6	ADMINISTRATIVE SUPPORT See Annexes I b and II b	199.5
–	–		BURUNDI / RWANDA EMERGENCY	
–	–	36.0	PROGRAMME DELIVERY	–
			OTHER TRUST FUNDS	
316.5	–	270.0	RESCUE	270.0
303.0	–	1,750.9	Assistance to refugees victims of violence	1,800.0
2,489.4		–	Various assistance	–
–	–	505.2	PROGRAMME DELIVERY See Annexes I a and II a	40.0
–	–			
199.3	267.4	173.0	ADMINISTRATIVE SUPPORT Junior Professional Officer	173.0
19,765.6	22,439.1	17,333.7	TOTAL (2)	16,643.5
59,727.3	54,706.7	49,329.8	GRAND TOTAL (1+2)	41,458.3

a/ obligation incurred against the General Allocation for Voluntary Repatriation
b/ of which US$ 46,112 incurred against Overall allocation
c/ of which US$ 146,112 incurred against Overall Allocation